The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4789. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 30 by Ocean Telegraph.

Admiral Persano to be Tried for Incompetency.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN BOUNDARY.

The Mission from Greece to the United States.

ITALY.

Admiral Persano to be Tried for Incompetency.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Admiral PERSANO, who has just been acquitted of the charges of cowardice, is now to be placed on trial for incompetency and disobedience to his superior officers.

AUSTRIA.

The Austro-Italian Boundary.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The surveys for the new boundary line between the territories of Austria and Italy have been fully completed.

GREECE.

The Mission to the United States.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

It is Gen. KELERGIS, and not RANJARIS, who is to go on a mission to the United States.

PRUSSIA.

A Naval Mission to the United States.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Capt. WERNER, of the Prussian Navy, is going to America on a special mission.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 30—Noon.

Illinois Central Shares have advanced ⅛, and are quoted at 82⅛.

Eries have advanced to 44⅞.

United States Five-Twenties, 73⅛.

Consols quiet and unchanged, at 90 5-16.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 30—Noon.

The Cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands are steady, the opening price being 14⅛d. ℔ lb. The sales to-day will not probably exceed 8,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull. Corn flat.

MARINE NEWS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The French man-of-war *Belliqueuse* has sailed for the Pacific.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

German Sentiment—The Restoration of Political Unity—Hatred of Prussia—Trouble in Hanover—Prussia Gaining Ground in South Germany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

Though Germany is vastly different from America in a thousand particulars, yet it so much resembles it in the general outlines of the great political process through which it is passing, to wit, restoration of unity, that an occasional glance into its internal condition must always be of interest to us. "Germany desires to be one—to be one State," said President VON GAGUER in 1848; an utterance that is only less popular in this great nation than that other one is in America: "The Union must and shall be preserved." Prussia in Germany, as the North in the United States, is the only Power that can build up and maintain this national union; hence it is of prime importance to ascertain from time to time what the sentiment of Germans is toward that people. The Fall elections in many States have contributed something to this end.

To begin with Frankfort, which, probably, is the most intense hater of Prussia of all communities that use good German. One fact will set in a clear light the feeling at least of the frail sex, who here, as in the South, are so potent in politics. The tickets that are issued for parties in Frankfort this Winter have added to the usual abbreviations, "U. A. W. G.," ("*Un Autwort wird gebeten,*" an answer is requested,) the following: "O. P.," ("*Ohue Preussen,*" without Prussians.) It was found necessary to put on these letters, as it was very doubtful if the invited party would come unless assured that no Prussians would be present. Night after night this has been done; and when, lately, the day arrived for the annual Mayor's festival, it was decided to postpone it, as they could not well avoid inviting Prussians. The Prussian authorities, however, compelled them to hold it and invite Prussians. The patricians of the city have more than once bought all the seats in the City Theatre in advance, on purpose to keep the Prussian officers out. This is the work of the women and the *élite*. On the other hand, the men of common sense—the men who rule Frankfort ultimately—have sent a petition to the King, praying him to give them the Prussian municipal system instead of the one contemplated, which very much resembles the one they had when a free city. There is no Prussian party, so called, in the city though—not even enough to get out a ticket for the election to Parliament.

In Nassau it is different and much better. The people of that State were dragged into the war by the Duke against their will; none but the army officers were attached to him; and in his own former capital, Wiesbaden, the Prussian party, in the late election for Mayor of the city, had an overwhelming majority. The interest in Nassau, unlike that in most other States, was great. Most of the voters were present. The Prussian-haters made desperate efforts by rallying the supporters of the famous gambling establishment, (the Prussians have pronounced against and will soon abolish it,) but were signally beaten. In the country, also, in the only two districts where local elections were held, the pro-Prussian candidates, RUSS and HAHN, received a large majority. In Mayence, on the contrary, the Prussian party was defeated, while in Giessen they had a unanimous vote.

In Electoral Hesse, also, everything is quiet; no popular disturbances whatever are reported. The Elector was unpopular before the war, and the people accept the Prussian *régime* with quiet indifference.

Hanover promised to give Prussia the most trouble. South Germany gloats over every petty street quarrel between Prussian soldiers and the citizens, and calls it the "Prussian Venetia." For a time the superficial indications in Hanover were bad. Scores of stories were told of ladies who dropped their handkerchiefs in the streets and refused to receive them when picked up and offered to them by Prussian officers; of boys who hooted after them and cried "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" (that stirs a Prussian's wrath as few other things in the world;) of peasants who brought purses of money to Queen MARIE, and wept when they kissed her hand; of coxcombs who wore yellow and white cravats and ladies who wore yellow and white ribbons, &c. What does it amount to in the presence of solid facts? For instance, one paper in this city learned that a certain military district on the borders of Holland that should have furnished 500 men for the draft, furnished but two, all the rest had escaped to America. It rubbed its hands in infinite glee over this discovery, but now there is a different story. A correspondent living in that district (Meppen) writes down here that this is news to the authorities, that the draft had quietly taken place as usual, that there were more escapes than last year, but not as many as two years before when GEORGE V. was yet King. How about these escapes to America? The Prussian officers have arrested thirty-five draft deserters in Hamburg and eighty-nine in Bremen.

The common people of Hanover, as, indeed, of all non-Prussian lands, hate Count BISMARCK ferociously; but they can hardly be blamed for spitting on his photograph, for every one who has seen it knows that it is about the most ghastly countenance in Europe. While the peasants are telling one another marvelous stories about the march of Englishmen, Russians, or even Americans, to their deliverance, they, nevertheless, are fast friends of the Westphalians, and, in short, of any Prussians not wearing a uniform.

The draft has taken place in Schleswig-Holstein, and not a single riot is reported. There are many desertions, because Denmark is near and affords a convenient refuge, but the extent of them is far from formidable. In the Danish part the hatred of Prussia is great, and there are many quarrels between soldiers and peasants because the girls will not dance with the former. Active preparations are being made for the election, though a prominent politician said to a Prussian Liberal, who had remarked to him that Schleswig-Holstein would reinforce their party in Berlin, "No, we will go with the Polish faction."

The Hanseatic cities are doing well. The Lubeck Chamber of Commerce voted by 125 to 109 for "an unconditional accession to the Confederation"—a decision against a free port, which some had desired. The Hamburg Chamber voted by a small majority in favor of a free port, but has entirely dropped the request for a separate flag and consular representation. The Bremen Chamber voted down a motion to send a petition to Berlin, praying to be released from universal military duty, and adopted a declaration saying that they accepted this as a necessary institution.

In Saxony the Prussians lost every district in the late election, but that was because they had been too violently in favor of annexation. They themselves were to blame for their defeat. On the other hand, King JOHN says he will give the same support to the new Confederation as the old, and his Parliament sustained him in the declaration by a nine-tenths vote. In Hesse Darmstadt there has been held a general election, in which the Prussian party carried 13 out of 48 districts, a remarkable fact, when it is considered that Darmstadt is Catholic, was very hardly handled by Prussia, and is counted as a part of South Germany. A greater number would have been carried if the party had had better organization, commenced sooner, and had not been intimidated by the consciousness that they were treading on an entirely new platform. No party had ever before been constructed on a strictly Prussian platform.

Here in South Germany of course the land is filled with bitterness and cursing. But there is one hopeful feature which I notice everywhere among the lower classes, and that is, they personify Prussia and level their anathemas all against the head of BISMARCK. They have, they tell me, no particular dislike of the Prussians themselves, they are good, honest people and were not to blame for the war, though they detest the Prussian military system, making every man a soldier, but blame BISMARCK for everything. The hatred that South Germany entertains for that man is something which, in its intensity and persistency, has rarely been equaled in history. Mothers teach their children to hate him and nurses frighten them to quiet by telling them about the horns he wears on his head and the small boys he has eaten. A priest in one of the country parishes has forbidden his flock to mention his name, and ordered them to speak only of "the fiend," (*Daemon.*)

Nevertheless, I am convinced that the friends of Prussia are gaining ground. The two principal dailies of the city are steady supporters of the policy of accession to the North; or, in default of that, an alliance with Prussia; and, instead of losing subscribers, they are gaining. Here and there throughout the land, silently and without ostentation, an official who denounces Prussia too loudly is removed, and another, more friendly, put in his place. Sometimes the people make a great outcry, and once the displaced functionary had to be reinstated; but the work goes steadily on. A prominent politician of this city, no friend of Prussia either, told me a few days ago that "in less than ten years we will all be Prussians." He is satisfied of that, but is seeking to postpone the day, in order to make terms. In Stuttgart, capital of stupid, Prussia-hating Wurtemburg, the anti-Prussians posted street placards, "No howlers, no Prussians," and made an immense stir; but though they carried the Mayor, the Prussians got some of the Aldermen. The only party shibboleth here is Prussia. SEGREX.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the Governor of Alabama transmitting the certificate of election of JOHN ANTHONY WINSTON as Senator from Alabama for six years from March 4, 1867. It was ordered to lie upon the table.

THE NEBRASKA VETO.

The Chair laid before the Senate the President's veto of the Nebraska bill, and its reading was commenced, when Mr. WADE moved that it be printed and laid upon the table.

Mr. SUMNER said it had to be read some time or other, and we may as well listen to it now as any other time.

Mr. WADE said if anybody wanted to hear it read, he had no objections.

Mr. BUCKALEW said let it be read.

The Chairman said the reading of the message was asked for, and it would be read.

The message was then read, and on motion of Mr. WADE was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

PETITIONS.

Petitions and remonstrances on the subject of the tariff, currency, &c., were presented and referred.

SENATOR FROM OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH presented the credentials of HENRY W. CORBETT, Senator elect from Oregon, for six years, from March 4, 1867. It was ordered to be filed.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

It was ordered that the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of inquiry as to the Government advertising in the city papers of Washington be printed.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE GOLD BILL.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill of the House known as the Gold Bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

PUNISHMENT FOR FORGERY.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the bill to punish certain crimes against the currency and securities of the United States, was passed on Monday.

The object was to make certain amendments. The punishment for forgery of Government notes and securities was changed from fifteen to ten years' imprisonment, and from $10,000 to $5,000 fine.

For publishing placards or other advertisements in the similitude of bonds or notes of the Government, the fine was reduced from $1,000 to $100. For printing or writing any advertisement upon a Government note or bond, from $300 to $100. For unauthorized use of dies or implements used in the manufacture of Government securities, the punishment was reduced from fifteen years to ten years' imprisonment, and for having such dies or implements in possession, from fifteen years to ten years, and not exceeding $5,000 fine.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in these amendments.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interests, a copy of the letter in which the Secretary of State founded his recent inquiries, addressed to Mr. MOTLEY, with regard to his conversation and opinions, with the name of the writer.

Mr. SUMNER rose, when Mr. CONNESS said: "Let it be adopted."

Mr. SUMNER—So I say. I have the honor to be a friend of Mr. MOTLEY, and therefore, I introduced that resolution. I am also a Senator of the United States, and I deem it my duty to inquire on what authority the Secretary of State addressed that letter to one of our Representatives abroad. I received a letter identical in language, I suppose, with the one to which the Secretary refers. It was addressed to me from Europe as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. It was from a person so entirely obscure that I regarded it as nothing but anonymous, and threw it into the fire. The Secretary of State has made it the basis of inquiries addressed to Mr. MOTLEY, which I will not here characterize. I wish to see the letter.

Mr. JOHNSON—"I have no objection to the resolution, but"—here the morning hour expired, and the Chair announced that the regular order was before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER asked that the resolution be printed. The Chair said it could only be printed by unanimous consent.

Mr. CONNESS—Then I shall object, because without any speech the resolution might have passed. By making a speech the Senator has challenged replies from other Senators, so the resolution goes over until to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill to establish a Department of Education at the City of Washington, for the purpose of collecting such statistics as shall show the condition and progress of education in the Several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of official school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

Provision is made for the appointment of a Commissioner of Education, at a salary of $4,000; one chief clerk at $2,000; one clerk at $1,800, and one at $1,600. The Commissioner is to make annual report to Congress embodying the results of investigations and labors, &c.

THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of so restraining by law the act of 1863, so that the same shall not confer the right of removal from a Court of any State, on indictment for sale of spirituous liquors, under the laws of said State to the Supreme Court of the United States before trial of the same in the State Courts.

The Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

MARSHAL AT CANTON, CHINA.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the payment to HENRY P. BLANCHARD, for services as Marshal at Canton, China, from Feb. 22, 1858, to July 1, 1860, the sum of $2,354 24.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a Government telegraph from Washington to New-York City, which provides that the Postmaster-General shall construct a telegraph line between the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route, subject to all the existing laws in relation to mail routes in the United States, so far as the same may be applicable; that the Postmaster-General shall establish offices for the use of the line, and procure agents and operators therefor; that all messages sent over the line shall be stamped with a three cent stamp, and there shall be a uniform rate of charges for messages, without regard to distance, of one-half cent per word, except for the odd word, on which there shall be no charge; but no message shall be sent for less that ten cents. Provided, that the Government shall be entitled to send and receive messages over, and have priority in sending; and $50,000 be appropriated to carry the provisions of the bill into effect. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. SUMNER, to reduce the tax on bituminous coal, mined at any point thirty degrees or less east of Washington, to fifty cents per ton. After debate it was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 25:

YEAS—Messrs. Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sprague, Sumner, Williams, Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cragin, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Nesmith, Patterson, Ramsay, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Yates—25.

So the tariff on coal stands at $1 50 per ton.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by increasing the duty on borax from 7 to 10 cents per pound. It was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by increasing the duty on borax, crude or tincal, from 3 to 5 cents per pound. It was agreed to.

Mr. CONNESS moved to increase the duty on boracic acid from 3 to 5 cents per pound. It was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by striking out and inserting as follows: Strike out these paragraphs: On paving-stones, slates and flags not dressed, and on Nova-Scotia stone, Caen-stone, and on all building stones, not cut or dressed, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; on building, paving and monumental stones of every description, cut or dressed, $2 per ton of thirteen cubic feet; and insert in lieu of the above paragraph that the duty on free-stone and all other stone, except that used for monumental purposes, shall be $4 per ton. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of yeas 18; nays 14.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend by increasing the duty on old scrap iron from $3 per ton, as in the bill, to $4 per ton for cast iron and $8 per ton for wrought scraps. It was agreed to by a vote of 18 yeas to 15 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cresweil, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane, Sherman, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Yates—18.

Nays—Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Sprague, Saulsbury, Stewart, Sumner, Williams, Wilson—15.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by putting all books printed prior to 1840 on the free list. It was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the twenty-third section by inserting a clause that to ascertain the undervaluation therein provided against, the Secretary of the Treasury may employ such experts as he may deem advisable. It was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment to make the duty on all brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot-bottoms, &c., when valued at 30 cents per yard, 4 cents per yard and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; and when over 30 cents per yard, 6 cents per yard and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY moved to increase the duty on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass, silvered or looking-glass plates, from 40 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Before disposing of the above, Mr. WILLEY moved to amend by adding a paragraph as follows: On all flint glassware, plain and pressed, not cut or printed, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. It was agreed to.

A recess was then taken until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Thirteen Senators were present at 7 o'clock.

THE RECENT INDIAN MASSACRE.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretaries of War and of the Interior to furnish to the Senate any papers or documents in their possession which may tend to explain the cause or origin of the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre.

PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know, if in his opinion it would advance American interests to make a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. GRIMES objected, and it goes over.

THE YACHT MAYFLOWER.

Mr. SHERMAN called up a resolution which was passed, authorizing the owner of the yacht *Mayflower* to change her name to the *Sylvia*.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Mr. WADE called up a bill prohibiting Territorial officers from absenting themselves or receiving leaves of absence for more than thirty days at a time. Read three times and passed.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

The House bill to amend the act, entitled an act to Incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home was called up by Mr. WILSON and passed.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK IN ORGANIZING THE HOUSE.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the organization of the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked in what respect this bill differed from the existing law on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it differed only in providing that in case of the absence of the Clerk the duty of organizing the House shall be performed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and in case of his absence, by the Doorkeeper.

The bill was read three times and then, on motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, was postponed until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, at 7:30, called up the Tariff Bill. The pending question was on Mr. WILLY'S amendment to increase the duty on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking-glass plates, from 40 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the following paragraph by adding after the words "hollow ware" the words "and on all descriptions of wrought-iron ware, on glazed, tinned or enameled cast-iron hollow-ware, 4½ cents per pound."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on lead in pigs or bars from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on white lead, or carbonate of lead, from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by inserting the following paragraph on alluminate of soda ¾ of a cent per pound.

Mr. GRIMES called upon Mr. HOWE to tell the Senate what alluminate of soda was.

Mr. HOWE said he would tell if he knew, but he did not know what it was. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on wheat from 20 to 40 cents per bushel. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on flour, meal, middlings, &c., from 15 to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. WADE moved to amend by increasing the duty on grindstones from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to $3 per ton of thirteen cubic feet. Disagreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting a paragraph putting a duty of 10 cents per bushel on oats. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend by increasing the duty on soda ash from ½ to 1½ cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to increase the duty on malt from 30 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by adding a proviso to the paragraph in relation to railroads that the law requiring certain railroads to purchase more exclusively of American manufacture be suspended for two years. Disagreed to.

At 10:45 Mr. CONNESS moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

Other amendments were offered, but none were acted on. A call of the yeas and nays at 11:10 P. M. showing that there was no quorum present, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to fix the compensation of officers of the revenue-cutter service. It was read three times and passed. The bill fixes the pay from the 1st of January, 1867, as follows:

To Captains on duty, $2,500 per annum; to First Lieutenants and Chief Engineers, $1,800; Second Lieutenants and First Assistant Engineers, $1,500. The pay on leave of absence or while waiting orders: To Captains, $1,800; First Lieutenants and Chief Engineers, $1,500; Second Lieutenants and First Assistant Engineers, $1,200; Third Lieutenants and Second Assistant Engineers, $900.

The second section allows each officer of the revenue-cutter service, while on duty, one navy ration per day. The third section appropriates $133,400 for the expenses of the revenue-cutter service.

RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. KOONTZ, the Senate bill amendatory of the act of July 5, 1860, authorizing the extension, construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway of a railroad between Knoxville and Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

A motion to reconsider was entered.

NATURALIZATION.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an assertion by Congress of the principles that naturalization by the United States of the native born subject of any other State exempts such naturalized citizen from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce the rights of a citizen of the United States.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. STEVENS, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a system of free schools for the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on the subject, and ordered to be printed. The preamble to the bill recites that the capital of a great nation, though a political necessity, is generally a social evil. That it is incumbent upon the nation to lessen as far as practicable by its aid this evil, which, though local in its direct operation, is national in its effects as well as in causes, and that the proper training of youth is, next to Christianity, the sure remedy for such evils, and the best foundation for virtue and a safeguard of republicanism. The bill then goes on to provide for the establishment within one year of a sufficient number of common schools in the District of Columbia for the education of every child, without distinction of any kind, between the ages of six and sixteen years, resident therein. That no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote at any election for any public officer in the District who shall not have caused his child or ward, being of proper age, to attend the common schools, or some other school, at least part of the preceding year, and that one-third the expense of the system shall be paid by the United States and two-thirds by the District of Columbia.

STATE LAWS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, on leave, introduced a bill to confirm the rules and practice, and the pleadings of the United States to the laws of the respective States. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House proceeded, as the regular business during the morning hour, to the consideration of the Senate bill passed last session to provide for an Annual Inspection of Indian Affairs.

The bill proposes to establish five inspection districts of Indian affairs, and five Boards of Inspection, each to consist of three members, one Chief Inspector to be appointed by the President for four years; one an officer of the regular army, to be annually delegated by the Secretary of War, and one to be appointed annually by the President from among such persons as may be recommended by the annual meetings or conventions of religious societies of the United States. Each of the Inspectors, except the military one, is to receive $4,000 a year in full for his services, mileage, and all other expenses; and the military Inspector is to receive the same pay, mileage, and allowances as when employed in the military service. These Boards of Inspection are to visit all the Indian tribes within their respective districts, at least once in each year; to examine into their condition, &c., with power to suspend for cause any officer or employe of the Indian Department in their respective districts, subject to the approval of the President. The amendment offered yesterday as a substitute by Mr. SCHENCK, proposes to give to the Secretary of War supervisory and appellate powers, and the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and authorizes the substitution of army officers for civil superintendents and agents.

Mr. WINDOM addressed the House in support and explanation of the Senate bill.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the Senate bill, holding up to ridicule the proposition to combine in each Board of Inspection a politician, a priest and a warrior. He supposed the duty of the politician would be to wink at the corrupt contracts made with the Indians, of the priests to pray for them, and of the warrior to kill them it they did not behave themselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND asked Mr. SCHENCK whether the Military Committee had received any communication on the subject from the Lieutenant-General of the army.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the Committee had received a communication, in the shape of a report to Gen. GRANT from Col. PARKER, one of his staff, and himself an Indian Chief, covering the whole matter.

Mr. HART, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, spoke against the Senate bill, which he regarded as superficial in its character, and in favor of Mr. SCHENCK'S substitute, which he thought was the best remedy for the evil. He supposed the five churchmen were to be put into these Boards of Inspection, because the five politicians were considered as subjects of general depravity. But he had heard of such a thing as a church member stealing, and he did not believe that church members would be found entirely incorrupt.

Mr. HIGBY favored the Senate bill, or, if it were not passed, he wished to see the control of Indian affairs pass into the War Department.

Mr. DONNELLY and Mr. CHANDLER offered amendments to the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow in the morning hour.

LAWS RELATING TO CUSTOMS.

Mr. GARFIELD, on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for three months from the close of the present session the time for codifying the laws relating to customs. Which was passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting papers in the case of MICHAEL MCCAINE'S claim for services of the brig *Charles Warner*, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Transmitting Gen. CRAM'S report on the St. Clair Flats, and Gen. WARREN'S report of surveys of upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Relative to the condition of affairs in Texas, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

From the Secretaries of State and Navy, with statements of disbursements of contingent funds, which was laid on the table.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The question was on Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, as amended on motion of Mr. STEVENS, to strike out the word "Rome" from the list of places where Ministers Resident are stationed, and to add the proviso that no money shall be paid for the support of the United States Legation at Rome, or for the future expenses of such legation.

Mr. DODGE supported the amendment, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Rome from Rev. Dr. PRYME, dated Jan. 4, 1867, establishing the fact of the late suppression of the Protestant worship at Rome, and declaring that Papal Rome was less tolerant than Pagan Rome had been.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, suggested that the statements in the letter read had reference to English and not to American matters. The Secretary of State had notified the House that no official information had been received on the subject from the American Minister at Rome.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the Roman Government had no representative here, and consequently the American Government should have no representative there.

Mr. BANKS explained that if Rome sent a Minister here he would be entitled to precedence over the Diplomatic Corps, a thing to which the people would probably object.

Mr. KASSON remarked that that was simply a matter of etiquette adopted only in Catholic countries.

Mr. BANKS insisted that that was the rule wherever the Papal Government had representation, and remarked that that was the reason why there was no Roman Ambassador to the principal Protestant countries.

Mr. KASSON interposed the remark that it was on the score of the supremacy of the Church.

Mr. BANKS went on to say that he would not object to omitting the appropriation for representation at Rome, but he would not have the House take that decisive action without official information to base it on.

Mr. STEVENS called attention to the fact that Rev. Dr. ADAMS stated that all Presbyterian worship had been prohibited within the walls of Rome.

Mr. BANKS explained that Dr. ADAMS' language was hypothetical.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that this Government should not have had a representative in Rome for the last ten years. It was a useless expenditure.

Mr. FINCK opposed the amendment, deprecating it as an attack on the Papal Government and on the Roman Catholic people of this country.

Mr. BIDWELL also opposed it on the ground that an Embassy was required at Rome to look after the interests of American travelers and residents there.

Mr. BANKS called attention to the fact that the Roman Government had exhibited an entire willingness to surrender SURRATT, one of the assassins of President LINCOLN, without any condition whatever, while there was no extradition treaty between the two Governments. Probably no other Government would have done so. The Italian Government had declared it would not surrender him except on condition that he should not be subjected to capital punishment.

Mr. HILL opposed the amendment on the ground that it did not appear that any peculiar indignity was offered by the Roman Government to American citizens; that they were treated as the subjects of other countries.

Mr. CHANLER regarded the whole movement as one of a religious character, and he therefore condemned it, while at the same time he declared himself in favor of abolishing almost all the missions and of establishing consulates in their stead.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that the Pope was the only foreign ruler who had formally recognized the Confederacy.

Mr. BANKS said that was a mistake.

Mr. STEVENS inquired what other Sovereign had done so.

Mr. BANKS did not mean that any other had done so, but that the Pope had not done so.

Mr. STEVENS inquired whether the Pope had not written to the President of the Confederacy?

Mr. BANKS explained that JEFFERSON DAVIS had written to the Pope introducing some person, and that the Pope had in reply addressed DAVIS by the same title by which DAVIS had described himself. He thought there was no act on record showing that the Roman Government had recognized the Confederate Government in any other way.

Mr. GRINNELL inquired whether the Pope had not expressed sympathy with the rebel Government.

Mr. BANKS believed not, but that the correspondence would show that the Pope had expressed a desire for peace.

The amendment was modified so as to strike out Rome, and to add a proviso that no money appropriated should be paid for the support of an American Legation at Rome after the close of the present fiscal year. The amendment was finally adopted by 51 to 48. Subsequently provision was made for a Consul at Rome.

THE INTERPRETER AT JAPAN.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out the clause for salary of the interpreter at Japan on the precedent just established in regard to Rome. It was negatived.

Mr. SCHENCK moved an amendment requiring Consuls to be native-born citizens or naturalized citizens of the United States.

A BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the clause appropriating $28,070 for expenses of commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and British possessions bounding on Washington Territory. It was negatived, but on motion of Mr. MORRILL a proviso was added that no further expenditure for that purpose should be authorized.

CONSULAR AGENCIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a proviso for the abolishment of Commissions at New-Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Paraguay and the Central American Republics, and for the substitution thereof of Consular Agencies.

Mr. KASSON made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, as it proposed to change existing laws.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the amendment was not entertained. The bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House.

SALARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill appropriates, among other items, the following: for salaries of Ministers, $301,000; for salaries of Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris, $3,000; for interpreters at China, Turkey and Japan, $10,500; contingent expenses, all the missions abroad, $50,000; contingent expenses for foreign intercourse, $65,000; for relief of American seamen abroad, $200,000; recognition of services of foreign shipmasters and crews, $10,000; stationery, &c., $50,000; office rent for Consulates, $45,000; expenses for the suppression of the African slave trade, $17,000; expenses under the act to encourage immigration, $20,000; expenses under the Neutrality Act, $20,000; expenses of running boundary line of Washington Territory, $28,070; second installment of capitalization of Scheldt dues, $55,584.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Committee of the Whole then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

The aggregate appropriations in this bill are $403,900, including the following: Pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, $154,540; improvement of buildings, $40,000; removal and enlargement of gas works, $20,000; increasing supply of water, $15,000; fire-proof building for public offices, $15,000; building for chemical laboratory, $25,000; for a stable and forage-house, $10,000.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the two latter items were struck out of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS moved additional sections to allow cadets the rations now received by acting midshipmen of the Naval Academy, commencing with the date of the law authorizing the same; and allowing the Assistant Professor of Spanish the same pay and emoluments allowed to the other assistant professors. The first part of the amendment gave rise to considerable opposition and discussion.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, explained that there were no acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy, but simple midshipmen, and that they received $500 a year, and no rations. They were only called acting-midshipmen when they were in actual sea service, and then they got a ration, as every other naval officer did.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 54 to 44.

The Committee then rose and reported to the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill. They remain over till to-morrow, for the action of the House.

NO EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HOOPER tried to have an evening session for general business, but the House declined to agree to that.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

On motion of Mr. UPSON, the Committee on Printing was instructed to report by what authority Government advertisements for proposals for paper are published in the Washington *National Republican*.

PETITION REGARDING IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a memorial from Messrs. MURPHY, MCCURDY & WARDEN, H. A. SWIFT & Co., H. E. SIBLEE & Co., HENRY CLEW & Co., and a large number of other business men in New-York, remonstrating against movements in the impeachment of the President, and urging the necessity of adopting measures to strengthen the public confidence, allay excitement, revive the interests of labor and capital, and promote the peace and prosperity of the country. They deplore the fact that, although the war is ended, peace is not restored while the public councils of the nation are disturbed; instead of friendly discussion and action on great questions of national policy, acrimonious discussion prevails, and harmony seems to have fled from the Capitol.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITION RELATING TO THE TARIFF.

Mr. KETCHAM presented a petition of A. B. KNAPP and sixty-three others, of Stanford, Duchess County, N. Y., for increased protection on American wool.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Some Philadelphia paper attributes to Mr. O'NEILL the bill introduced to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia to women. That bill was introduced, not by Mr. O'NEILL, but by Mr. NOELL, of Missouri.

The House, at 4:15 P. M. adjourned.

A Gambler Shot in New-Orleans by a Texan Lawyer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

J. J. BRYANT, a well-known keeper of a faro bank for many years in this city, was shot and killed, at the St. Charles Hotel to-night, by Judge FREDERICK TATE, a well-known Texan lawyer. The difficulty is said to have originated in consequence of a forged check passed on BRYANT by a third party.

Havana advices have been received up to the 26th. The gunboat *Winooska* and the cutter *Hugh McCulloch* are still in the harbor. So far, Secretary SEWARD'S mission is involved in mystery.

The report that the Bay of Samana had been bargained for, was revived.

Señor PERALTA, the Mexican prima donna, is creating a great furore.

SCOTT JENKINS, an old resident and planter of Matamoras, has died.

The birthday to the Spanish throne was celebrated on the 23d by a great party.

A very important meeting of merchants was held at Havana, on Monday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of attracting to that city the warehousing and transit trade in cotton, which had been abandoned in consequence of the Royal order of 1867. It was resolved to memorialize the Queen in favor of the revocation of said orper; of the exemption from tonnage dues of all vessels loaded with cotton, and of the abolition of the present duty of one and a quarter per cent. levied on all bonded cotton. The merchants ask the support of the mercantile firms of Barcelona, Malaga and other ports in Spain, in favor of the measures proposed.

California Treasure for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, to-day carries $1,260,000 treasure, $950,000 of which is for New-York. She takes also 9,200 barrels of flour, and over 500 sacks of wheat.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Grinding Committee—Democratic Quarrels—Finances in the Senate—Metropolitan Transit Company—Interview with the Governor—Excise Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867.

The sessions of both Houses this morning have been of remarkable interest, not so much from the intrinsic importance of the questions under discussion as from the spicy debates which they elicited.

GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The first business in order and in importance in the Assembly this morning, was the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules. But few changes were proposed, the one of main importance being in reference to the Committee of Nine, styled officially, "the Sub Committee of the Whole," or in the rules of some previous Assemblies, the "Committee on Local General Orders," but always known in popular parlance as the "Grinding Committee." This Committee which was originally constituted with much hesitation and under a sort of mental protest has finally come to be regarded as an indispensable adjunct of legislation, and as such is recognized and provided for in the rules. Without it, thanks to the wiseacres who fixed the limit of the sessions at one hundred days, it would be a sheer impossibility to attend in any way to one half the mass of bills which are introduced annually. The theory of this Legislature is that this Committee shall attend only to bills of minor and local interest, and thus relieve the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of petty and frivolous bills. With the proper safeguards, such a committee, under the present state of things, is not only of utility, but is an actual necessity; and it is among other things provided that any bill which may have been sent to it may be placed back again on general orders by a vote of thirty-five members.

The Committee on Revision proposed to make the number necessary to take a bill out of the hands of the Committee forty-five. Upon this a long and sharp skirmish arose. The Democrats generally insisted upon leaving the number at thirty-five, as in the last Assembly, their small numbers making it desirable that they should retain the power to check legislation in as few hands as possible, but a considerable number of them separated from their fellows on the vote, and by a large majority it was decided that bills should not be taken out of the hands of the Sub-Committee of Nine, unless at least forty-five members should vote for it.

This Grinding Committee, in reality, has become the instrument for perfecting some of the most important business which comes before the Legislature, and undoubtedly possesses dangerous powers, but there seems to be no alternative.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

The happy family of New-York City Democrats washed their dirty linen again in the Assembly today. Mr. CREAMER called up his resolution in regard to filthy streets in New-York, censuring Ex-Judge WHITING for neglect of duty, and calling upon the Commissioner to apply the remedy. He pronounced the condition of the streets execrable. Mr. OWEN MURPHY, also of New-York, denied this statement, said he had been in the City within a day or two, and considered the streets as in very fair condition indeed. The quarrel lasted some time, and many inuendos were thrown out that this or that member represented some ring or clique, and finally the resolution having been amended so as not to pronounce the contractor guilty of neglect in advance of inquiry, it was carried.

OSWEGO AND MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The Senate has been occupied principally for ten days in discussing a bill to exempt from State taxation such bonds as might in pursuance of the law of last session be issued by the towns and counties on the route of this road, to aid in its construction.

The bill, though seemingly of little importance, has been debated by the best minds of the Senate in a style calculated to disabuse any auditor of the idea that first-rate men no longer accept seats in our State Legislature.

Mr. LOW was the chief advocate of the measure, which was assailed with great power and ability by Senator FOLGER, on the ground that the practice of giving preference to certain descriptions of capital, by their exemption from taxation, was wrong in principle and policy; and at this time, when financial troubles loomed upon the horizon, was fraught with peculiar danger. He said that the debt of the State, general and local—that is, the debt of counties and municipalities was considerably in excess of one hundred millions, and that whereas the contracting a debt of nine millions a few years ago, agitated public opinion throughout the entire State, now this sum was insufficient to pay the annual accruing interest. He appealed forcibly to the Senate to interpose and check the loose practices which had grown up in matters of finance. His speech was statesmanlike and extremely powerful, and it had the effect of making the question immediately one of first-class importance. Senators PIERSON and LA BAU followed on the same side. Messrs. H. C. MURPHY and ANDREWS advocated the bill. Mr. ANDREWS, in reply to the argument of Mr. LA BAU, stated that the effect of railroads was not always to enhance the value of contiguous property, and instanced the case of the Harlem Road, which, he stated, kept the value of Fourth-avenue lots down to the neighborhood of $3,000, while in the parallel avenues property brought ten times as much. The bill was progressed.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

There was a presentation of a perfect flood of petitions, signed by some thousands of names, in the Assembly to-day in favor of this enterprize. The names are those of substantial and well-known citizens, and when they were read a visible stir was created. It is evident that this great measure of relief is to be strongly urged, and stands a fair chance to pass.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

A very numerous delegation interested in New-York City measures, and representing the Union Associations and General Committee of New-York City, called in a body on Senators T. MURPHY and LENT, at the Delavan House, at 9 o'clock A. M., and were received by Senators ANDREWS, FOLGER, GIBSON, LOW, SESSIONS and other Senators, at other hours of the morning, and by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at noon and 5 P. M. Among others of this political embassy, were Croton Commissioner DARRAH, Fire Commissioner ABBE, Messrs. THOMPSON, ELLERY, Ex-Assemblyman LEVINGER, Secretaries DRUMMOND and COOPER, ORLANDO P. STEWART and others. Gov. FENTON, in response to an address of the delegation, thanked them for their call, expressing himself gratified to witness the interest taken by representative men in measures looking to the relief of New-York tax-payers; but repeating what he had often previously announced, that he kept himself strictly aloof from all personal or official interference with the legislation of the State. While he cherished his own views in relation to the affairs of New-York City, he had refrained from even a perusal of bills while they were yet pending the action of the Legislature. The pressure of various duties exacted all his time and attention, and he left it to the people and their representatives to frame such laws as were deemed wise and necessary for the good of the State or of localities, reserving only the constitutional right and responsibility of examining bills after their final passage and before appending his signature to them.

The members of the delegation were introduced separately, and their interview with the Governor appeared to be a very pleasant one. The bills which they recommend for passage are the School Bill, the Wharves and Piers Bill, the Market Bill, and the bill defining duties and term of Tax Commissioners.

Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD was present in the Executive Chamber, but made no remarks.

THE EXCISE LAW.

A bill with reference to the appointment of the Excise Board in Chatauque County called out a debate upon the general subject of Excise and the law on that subject in New-York and Brooklyn. Senator SESSIONS avowed himself in favor of prohibition, but as under the present Constitution he could not get that, he was for the most stringent license law. HENRY G. MURPHY, in reply to some catechising by Mr. O'DONNELL, avowed that he was a temperance man, and declared that he thought many of the provisions of the New-York law admissible, especially those requiring the closing of rum-shops early in the night and the closing upon Sunday. He thought, however, the licensing power should be in a non-partisan Board, and that the present Commissioners had looked too much to revenue, but he expressly disclaimed any intimation that they had been influenced by political considerations. Senator ANDREWS defended the Commissioners. This little discussion showed, what was indeed sufficiently obvious before, that no repeal or considerable modification of the present Excise Law in New-York and Brooklyn is pobable.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend section 399 Code Procedure.

To refund to various banks and insurance companies in New-York taxes illegally levied and collected in the years 1861 and 1862.

To refund to banks and others in Ulster County taxes of 1865 unlawfully assessed; relative to the payment of Clerk or Clerks in Kings County Surrogates office.

To incorporate the Underwriters' Guild of New-York.

Incorporating Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New-York.

Authorizing the extension of Central-avenue, Westchester County.

Also, the Morrisania and West Farms Boulevard Bill.

To incorporate the White Plains Water Works Company.

Relative to notes of closing State Banks. It provides that they may deposit with the Banking Department State or United States stocks or bonds for the redemption of said notes—the deposit to be 25 per cent greater than the amount in circulation.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing.

For the relief of the holders of mortgage bonds of the Montreal and Plattsburg Railroad.

Against the bill for the better protection of baggage carried on railroads and steamboats; which was agreed to.

To amend the charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the act to secure the faithful expenditure of moneys collected for certain charitable institutions in the First Senate District. It provides for placing all hospitals, dispensaries and charitable institutions that receive pecuniary aid from the State, under the supervision of three Commissioners, whose expenses shall be paid by a tax of one per cent. on all excise moneys raised in the State.

By Mr. PIERSON—Authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to borrow $189,501 for school purposes.

The bill amending the charter of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was passed.

To amend the law relative to Savings Banks by requiring them on organizing to communicate with the Bank Department and contribute $5, and if need be a percentage on the amount of deposit, toward defraying the expenses of maintaining a Savings Bank Bureau or clerkship in said Department.

Authorizing Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments to take and convey real estate. Mr. FOLGER dissents from this report.

To prohibit the employment by railroad companies of persons as condutors, engineers, switchmen and brakemen who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

ASSEMBLY.

The Report of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules was the special order for the morning. After a lengthy discussion, the report was adopted. The principal change in the rules of last year is a provision for the appointment of a sub-committee of the whole, to consist of sixteen members from each judicial district.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. CONGER—To declare a portion of the Black River a public highway.

By O. MURPHY—To complete the High Service Water Works at Carmansville.

By Mr. DEVLIN—To amend the act relative to Sheriffs' certificates upon sales of real estate.

Also to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon hotel, restaurant and boarding-house keepers.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Company.

By Mr. STILES—To authorize the Third-avenue Railroad to lay a switch in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. MEAD—Relative to the Howard Transportation and Storage Tank Company.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To provide for laying out roads in the City of Newburgh.

By Mr. HISCOCK—Relative to a stenographic reporter for the Fifth Judicial District. Also, to incorporate the German Tailors' Benevolent Society of Brooklyn.

By Mr. PARKER—To amend the charter of the Skaneatales Railroad Company.

By Mr. ARCHER—To provide for a High School in Syracuse.

By Mr. WILTER—To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—To incorporate the Laborers' Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. BALLARD—To secure to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors.

By Mr. HALSEY—Relative to Newburgh City water works.

By Mr. IRVING—To repeal an act passed April 24, 1855, relative to special sessions of the Courts of Justices of the Peace in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To amend the charter of the Mariposa Mining Company.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To amend an act for the incorporation of insurance companies.

By Mr. MAXWELL—To incorporate the National Warehouse and Security Company of New-York.

By Mr. TRAVIS—To incorporate the Producers Warehouse, Guaranty and Commission Company, Also, to amend an act relative to rates of wharfage on the Hudson River.

MR. WHITING'S CASE.

Mr. CREAMER called up resolution heretofore published relative to the alleged neglect on the part of JAMES R. WHITING, contractor, to keep the streets of New-York free from filth and garbage. Adopted.

Nominations Confirmed in Executive Session.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Notaries Public in New-York—Joseph Breck. *Kings County*—Henry C. Murphy, Jr., Joseph McCann, David B. Philips and Andrew Walsh, of Brooklyn; Andrew J. Prevost, of Williamsburgh; John J. Choloner, of New-Lotts.

CANADA.

Target Practice on the Ice at Toronto—Fenians Sentenced to be Hanged.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Thirtieth Regiment were supplied with new Snyder rifles yesterday. To-day the Royal Artillery were out on the ice for target practice.

Masquerades on the ice are all the rage at present, and come off nightly on the different skating ponds.

The sufferers by the late fire are clamorous to receive the money, and refuse to sign an address of thanks to the subscribers until they do.

The Fenians recently found guilty were to-day all sentenced to be hanged on March 5. The majority heard the sentence without apparent emotion. Several denied being Fenians, and stated that the testimony given against them was false. The names of the condemned are PATRICK NORTON, F. H. MAXWELL, PATRICK O'NEIL, JAMES BEECH, DANIEL QUIN, P. LEDWITH, JOHN O'CONNER, JOHN ROGAN, OWEN KENNEDY and JOHN GALLAGHER.

Mr. MCKENZIE, prisoners' counsel, then said that the trials being over he thanked his Lordship and the Crown Counsel for the kind and just treatment accorded him and his learned friends.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKO, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House to-day, after a long discussion, passed in Committee of the Whole the proposition to submit to the people the question of amending the Constitution so as to strike out the word "white." A resolution was passed asking Congress to appoint a Committee to investigate the contagion among cattle known as Spanish fever.

A concurrent resolution was introduced into the Senate relative to the death of JAMES H. LANE.

New-York State Temperance Society.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The New-York State Temperance Society met in annual Convention in Auburn this morning and organized, GEO. J. S. SMITH in the chair. After prayer by Rev. Dr. HAWLEY, of Auburn, Rev. R. FISK, of Auburn, was appointed Secretary for the session. There was a large attendance. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held here on Tuesday evening, when a City Temperance Society was organized and 450 names were enrolled as members.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Circulation	$41,900,006
Loans	97,891,329
Specie	1,058,329
Legal Tender Notes	16,816,481
Due from other Banks	11,392,871
Due to other Banks	13,504,944
Deposits	39,219,421
Circulation of National Banks	24,716,597
Circulation of State Banks	302,290

GEORGIA.

Northern Disapproval of the Impeachment Policy—The Supreme Court Decision on the Test Oath—Thad. Stevens' Defeat—The Negro Exodus, Its Hardships and Injustice—More of the Modus Operandi—What Bureau Agents do and what they Ought to do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga. Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867.

Sanguine men derive encouragement and ground for hope of better times from the reaction of the North against the impeachment of the President, from the decision of the Supreme Court in the test oath cases, and from the ignominious defeat of THAD. STEVENS for the Senatorship from Pennsylvania. It is hoped that when the good sense of the North is once aroused to see the danger of the course which the extreme Radicals are pursuing, the popular disapproval will not be confined to the attempt to "get rid" of the President, but will be extended to other projected plans equally revolutionary and equally destructive of the peace and progress of the whole country. The great value attached to the Supreme Court decision is its declaration that after Executive pardon Congress cannot inflict punishment or disability for the offence which the Executive clemency has fully condoned. At least that is the construction which is put on the decision, and it would seem that it is just and reasonable.

DEFEAT OF STEVENS.

The pleasure felt at the defeat of STEVENS, and his laudator, Mr. FORNEY, who publishes "two newspapers, both dailies, Sundays included," is simply caused by the aversion in which those gentlemen are universally held by those who are the daily objects of their threats and their invective. No political importance whatever is attached to the Pennsylvania selection and the defeat of the "great commoner," as Mr. FORNEY has admiringly styled him, because Mr. CAMERON is hardly less radical than his adversary. The statement that the necessary majority to insure the election was bought and paid for, if there be any truth in it, proves that greenbacks are very abundant at Harrisburgh; that the members of the Legislature are very fond of the national currency, and that Mr. CAMERON wanted to write U. S. S. after his name more than most men. Mr. BILLINGFELT's address to the Legislature presents a terrible picture of political corruption, but we must hope that his fears and his partialities caused him to exaggerate, as he was only able to persuade himself. An unsophisticated farmer who heard an account of the senatorial election read from a Louisville paper, inquired: "How much do you reckon CAMERON had to pay to be a Senator?" "Perhaps $100,000," was the reply. "Enough," he rejoined, hanging his head and walking away, "to buy and stock and pay and feed the niggers on a plantation where a man could raise a thousand bales!" Here was a contrast of ambition and purpose in life.

It will appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the candidate for the Senate in the State of New-York, whose success the Southern people desired, was HORACE GREELEY, editor of the *Tribune*.

THE NEGRO LABOR QUESTION.

If trade is inactive and money scare, if cotton is "dull at former quotations," and provisions are "slightly in favor of the buyer," (very slightly I can testify,) the traffic in negro labor may be truthfully said to be buoyant beyond anything ever known before.

All the kindred of all the little Bureau agents, from brothers and sons to remote cousins whom a Scotchman would scarcely recognize as relatives, are looking for hands for their "planting interests in the West," which they locate thus vaguely from their inability to define the precise boundaries of their newly-acquired estates, the fact being that a year ago their landed possessions could have been easily covered by their patched and ill-greased brogans.

This traffic is causing much more excitement at this moment than the proceedings of the Reconstruction Committee, or the impeachment enterprise of ASHLEY, of Ohio, because if it goes on as it has been going for the last few weeks many portions of this State will be entirely stripped of able-bodied laborers, and the land will necessarily be left uncultivated for the year. There are many large plantations on which to my knowledge contracts were made before Christmas with a full force of laborers, which have not a single hand on them now, the negroes having been seduced to leave *en masse* by some of these itinerant planters. Had the negroes been unkindly or illiberally treated during the year just expired, or were the contracts for the coming year harsh in their provisions or niggard in the promised compensation, the now nonplused planters would have themselves to blame. But on the places to which I refer I know that the hands were indulgently treated, amply paid, and equally good treatment and equally large compensation assured for the year 1867. Appeal to the authorities was in vain, because the *corpus delicti* was "done left 'fore day," and even were the removal incomplete, redress would be very problematical, in view of the many subtle agencies at work to defeat it.

I know a planter whose hands left him about a fortnight ago, although they had all contracted for this year. He went to work at once to procure others, and after considerable labor and large outlay of money succeeded in gathering the number he needed. When they got off the cars at the depot nearest to his plantation, while he was preparing the wagons to transport them home, an "agent" told the hands that "Mr. ——— was the hardest man in all Georgia, cheated his hands this year out of all they made, and that if they were not fools they had better refuse to go with him another foot." When the planter returned he found that not one of the negroes would go with him, that they had all 'cluded they'd go to Mis'sippi," and no threat, no coaxing, no persuasion could induce them to change their conclusion. He posted off to the Bureau; but when he found the agent, and could induce him to come with him, the negroes were "done left," and he found himself not only laborless, but minus the cash expended for the rations and railroad fare of the hands with whom he had made a regular contract, signed, sealed, Revenue stamped, and approved by the Bureau. And this is not an exceptional case. It is only an example of what is being done or attempted all the time. I went with a friend of mine to visit his plantation a few days ago. He was not expected; therefore our advent was something like a clap of thunder on a clear day. We found a negro-gatherer in full blast, "'suading de niggers (as the foreman informed us) to quit and go to Tennessee." The owner of the place is not famed for patience or good temper under provocation, and is a man of great physical strength. He caught the charmer in *flagrante delicto*, and gave him a lesson which he is likely to remember for some time. I don't think I ever heard anybody receive such tongue-punishment; and what made it peculiarly interesting was, that it was administered in presence of the negroes, who seemed to enjoy it excessively. In this place the hands are well lodged, have abundance of fuel, and plenty to eat; are well clad, have their own gardens, pigs, and chickens, and one third of the crop. They are encouraged to send their children to school, and are as kindly and generously treated as any laborers I ever saw. It is due to them to say that they refused to be tempted; but if the crimp had not been cut short in the summer of his persuasive eloquence, it is very possible that they might have yielded to his brilliant offers and believed in his capacity to fulfil his promises. We found out afterward that he has been employed by some new planters in Sunflower County, Miss., to collect hands, receiving a *per capita* reward of five dollars.

There is a great deal of complaint among planters here against the transportation out of this State, at Government expense, of the negroes which Western planters may ask the Bureau to furnish them. It is bad enough to lose the hands, the expenses already incurred, and probably all chance of a crop this year; but it becomes very hard to be obliged to contribute toward paying the traveling expenses of their defaulting and truant laborers. I have recently met several Western planters and their agents, who spoke confidently of getting free transportation for the hands they could "gather in Georgia," saying that if they failed with the local Commissioner they were sure of getting it from "Old HOWARD." If the facts are as stated the complaint is not unreasonable; but I cannot say of my own knowledge that the allegations are correct. I should suppose that free transportation is only given in the case of indigent and unemployed negroes, and that private enterprise does not receive this Government subsidy.

It may be that all this anxiety, uncertainty and loss are the unavoidable incidents of the social experiment which is now being made, and that to "give and bear them" is the true philosophy. But I should suppose that distinction could and ought to be made between freedmen who have no employment, and who desire to migrate, and those who have agreed to work and have only been persuaded to violate their agreement by the advice of interested parties. It would seem that it was the duty of the Bureau to enforce the specific performance of all contracts which it has approved, and to furnish those who, for whatever cause, attempt to violate them. But while the Bureau allows its officers to act as "hand-getters" for parties needing labor, and to receive compensation for their work from the private individual, so long will the present state of things exist. The Bureau should have no interest direct or indirect in any individual enterprise requiring negro labor. Any agent who undertakes to procure hands for an individual or accept any remuneration or reward other than the stated fees of his office, should be at once dismissed.

I have watched this whole matter very closely, and I do not hesitate to say that great wrongs are done, and that the complaints are well-founded. I have no personal interest on either side, but I see great injustice done to the white man and the negro, and that by the very agency which was instituted for the protection of both. The root of the evil is the "planting interests" of the officials, and the injustice will continue until those officials are taught that they cannot be Bureau agents and grow cotton at the same time.

North and South are interested that the great problem which is now in progress of solution, should be solved without detriment to the agricultural interest of this section. But if the present traffic in labor is allowed to continue, and if the unfortunate freedmen are to be transferred from Jack to Tom, and from Tom to Harry, in violation of regular obligations, and often against their own wish, in order at each transfer to put money in the purse of agents or their relatives, or to cultivate lands in which officials have an interest, the solution of the problem will be the ruin of a large productive country, and incalculable injury to the nation at large.

Mr. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE visited this city last week. What new facts, if any, he collected for his forthcoming book of the "Irish in America," I did not learn, but he seemed much pleased with himself and the rest of mankind.

QUONDAM.

FASHIONABLE LIFE AT THE CAPITAL

Washington Etiquette—What It Really Is—Begging for Invitations—Public Receptions—Levees at the White House—Reminiscence of "Mr. Lincoln's Time"—Gen. Grant—Speaker Colfax, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1867.

"Washington etiquette" is a phrase used in guide-books and by habitues of this city during the gay season to such an extent that the uninitiated have come to look on it as something beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. People are apt to image the court of the Republic in their minds as something grand and dignified in the extreme; very naturally forming their opinions from what they have read regarding the conventional receptions of foreign dignitaries. In being misled in their ideas of Washington etiquette; and in their opinions of the grandeur of fashionable life here, they over-estimate both subjects, for the first is a myth, and the dignity of the latter is greatly compromised by the inevitable composition of our republican society. There are certain prescribed forms which were established years ago, and are yet observed regarding the proper time for certain classes of prominent men to call on the President on New-Year's Day, and other such minor matters, which are arbitrary, but there is no fixed rule or law of social relations which interfere with the great mass of private citizens in their inclinations to do as they please. When people obey the common-sense dictates of civilization and ordinary politeness, they fulfill all the requirements of "Washington etiquette." The public prints announce the day and hour of the public receptions by Government officials, and they can be attended by the *élite* or *canaille* alike, provided they preserve good order. A strapping big cowhide-booted private soldier, dressed in the rough cloth of UncleSam's uniform, is received by the President at his public levees in his turn for presentation, even when he is mixed up in a crowd of spruce men, delicate ladies, or distinguished officers and civilians. Once inside the walls of the White House, on the occasion of a public levee, all are on a level so far as intercourse with the occupant is concerned, and the soft carpets, elegant mirrors, and brilliant ornaments are as much at the disposal of a drummer boy as a general officer. The people pay for everything, and the Chief Magistrate is their servant. He is not alone in this condition, however, for many of the office-holders under the Government are subjected to nearly the same social rules; and even in their private houses the etiquette of our democratic forms demands that they shall open their doors to all respectable comers of any grade of life.

The natural tendency of the people at large is to abuse their privilege of thus using their public servants, and it is certain that this tendency is gratified to a great extent. For this reason it is that I say Washington etiquette is a myth. Whatever conventionalities may be adopted they cannot stand long against the assaults of the masses, and are knocked over as rudely as a Democratic theory now is in Congress. No prominent man can succeed in establishing any system excluding any respectable class of people from his levees without incurring the risk of being denounced as an aristocrat, or as "exclusive," and "cold-blooded." Experience has demonstrated this fact, and yet attempts are made every season by some of the public personages to organize a series of receptions which shall be select and entertaining to a greater or less number of congenial spirits. If the person is popular with the masses, his attempts are always failures, and his house on receiving occasions is always filled with many people of whom he has never heard, and of whose character and social condition he knows nothing. It is in vain to issue cards of invitation, for the newspapers make a mention of the fact that a reception is to be held by Hon. or Gen. So-and-So, and immediately all who have any desire to be present get ready to attend at the appointed time. They know that they require no tickets of admission to the parlors, and they walk into the house, arrange their toilettes in the dressing-rooms, and are announced by the ushers with the same ceremony accorded to the personal friends of the receivers, or to any of the "lions" of the day.

Some there are who execute flank movements, by which to obtain formal invitations. The most popular process of this kind is to send a lady friend to the desired house—no matter whether she is acquainted with the parties or not—on the day when the ladies of the dignitaries hold their levees. This ambassadress is provided with the cards of her husband, brother, lover or friend, as the case may be, which she deposits on the card-receiver in the parlors or halls of the establishments which she visits. The result from this is the issue of a formal invitation to attend the regular receptions, at which the male head of the family suffers his hands to be shaken by all comers. This actual begging for invitations has become so frequent that it is now embraced among the rules of "Washington etiquette."

In this connection a description of some of the public receptions may be *apropos*. Of course, the White House levees are the most attractive to the masses, though they are far from being the most enjoyable. No cards are issued, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation is supposed to have no partialities among his masters—at least in the particular of social matters. The doors are generally opened at 8:30 in the evening, and immediately thereafter the throng commences to enter. Carriages are driven through the eastern entrance of the grounds, and after depositing their "loads" under the portico in front of the mansion, drive on out of the western exit, giving way to those who come after them, and taking positions to be ready when called for. On entering the door the ladies are directed to the private dining-room in the west wing of the house, which is used at such times for a dressing-room, and the gentlemen deposit their cloaks, hats and canes in the charge of the porters, receiving a numbered check in return, as from the cloak-room of a hotel. The ladies join their escorts again in the main hall, and march into the Red Parlor, which is the first of the series of small parlors located on the south side of the first floor of the house. In this room but few people remain, but, passing through the short corridor into the Blue Parlor, they are greeted with a request from the Marshal of the District for their names, and are then introduced by him to the President. As a general thing they learn at this juncture to appreciate the glory of a soldier's life, viz.: "To be killed, and have your name spelled wrong in the Gazette." The President shakes the proffered hand of the guests and says "how do you do?" and unless he personally knows the parties no more conversation occurs. During this delightful interview with him the curious have an opportunity to stare straight in his face from a distance of two feet or less, depending, of course, on the size of crinoline and length of arms. The President stands near the entrance from the Red Parlor, while the ladies of his household occupy a position a little further back and nearly in the centre of the room. Those desiring the honor can give their names to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who stands on their left flank, and be introduced to them, whereupon a repetition of the circumstances attendant upon presentation to His Excellency occurs, after which the guests pass on in solid column as before through another short passage into the Green Parlor, and from thence into the grand old East Room, where they have opportunities to enjoy a promenade, also in solid column, marching to the music of the famous Marine Band, which is generally seated in an adjoining hall. This constitutes the *modus operandi* of a public reception by the President and his family.

All classes of people attend these levees, and there is generally a perfect jam, a crushing of crinoline and an awkward and painful tramping of toes attendant upon them. I remember to have seen a line of carriages nearly a quarter of a mile long waiting to get up to the portico of the White House, and another line of pedestrians, intent on the same purpose, extending from the door back to the sidewalks on Pennsylvania-avenue during Mr. LINCOLN's time. So great was his popularity with people of all classes that it was impossible for those who succeeded in getting in at the regular entrance to get out at it, as the continuous stream of new comers kept it full from early in the evening until late at night. On such occasions one of the large windows of the east room was opened, and a temporary bridge being laid from its sill to the sidewalk, an exit was effected with ease. In the crush at the entrance ladies have been known to faint, and lucky was she who succeeded in getting through without being at least partially disrobed. Then, as now, Copperheads, Radicals, bankers, porters, chambermaids and fine ladies were mixed up together in the column of visitors who passed before the President, and his hand was given to all alike, except that his white kids became dirtier and dirtier as the night wore on. In the east room promenades, where the guests go "swinging round the circle," the ladies leaning on the arms of their gallants, the only chance for social conversation is afforded, and then the dear, darling, gentler sex have an opportunity to stroke out the amplitude of their trails, and show their "finery." Then it is that they commence their buzzing and gossiping and inspection of what everybody else of their sex has "got on." The buzzing is sometimes as loud as that which characterizes the solemnity of the House of Representatives when in dignified session "at the other end of the avenue," except that occasionally a peal of silvery laughter or bold guffaw from the mouth of some male or female guest is heard. Here it is that acquaintances with the dignitaries of the land are properly formed by means of formal introductions, and the political news and social incidents of the day are talked over, the weather discussed, and the latest lion dissected. No gayer scene can be imagined, or one more imposing in its grandeur of social intercourse, than the East Room when it is filled with the youth and beauty, and the wisdom and dignity of our nation on such an occasion. The gorgeous ornaments, the gigantic mirrors, the richly-gilded chandeliers, and the massive draperies, with the rich bullion tassels pendant from the heavy brocatel curtains, all combine to produce an effect, with the elegant attire of the assemblage, which is at once awe-striking and attractive. Nowhere else on this continent or in the world can a similar scene be found, and it is peculiarly emblematic of our extreme republicanism, for here is to be seen the high and low, great and little, and the rich and poor, gathered together under the same roof in the mansion of our Chief Magistrate.

Just at this time the levees of Gen. GRANT and Speaker COLFAX rival those of the President in popularity, and very nearly bear off the palm in the general estimation of the fashionable public. Gen. GRANT's first public reception two weeks since was without extravagance of expression decidedly the most successful entertainment of the kind attempted in this city for many years. He had issued cards, and although a few attended who were not invited, the assemblage embraced a greater number of truly distinguished people and more elegance of dress and refinement of manners than it has ever been my fortune to witness. The reception at the same place night before last was a repetition of the first, except that the number in attendance was larger. Both of them were colossal ovations to the nation's idol, and overwhelming recognitions of the love held by us all for the leader of our victorious armies. At these levees two cavalry soldiers in clean bright uniform are in attendance to open and close the doors of the carriages, and the names of the guests are announced by a liveried servant as they enter the receiving parlor. The fulsome praise of newspapers generally, regarding the manner in which public men and their ladies receive is disgusting when bestowed on Gen. and Mrs. GRANT, as they are proverbially plain and cordial, without any effort at snobbish elegance, and are free from cold formalities, although they have deservedly won a reputation for placing their guests at ease from the start. There is an apparent air of domesticity about them as they stand together, which at once makes every one feel at home, and the elegant though unassuming appointments of the dwelling are in keeping with the unaffected character of the occupant. Every one "likes to go to GRANT's," and the General must know by this time that greatness costs not a little in the wear and tear of carpets and furniture, beside loss of rest, sleepless nights and aching shoulders.

Speaker COLFAX is a man of wonderful "personal magnetism," whose open-hearted, Western characteristics personate everything that he says and does. His regard for his mother, Mrs. MATTHEWS, and his half-sister, Miss MATTHEWS, who receive with him as the ladies of his family, is proverbial, and many go to his levees to enjoy the remarkable exhibition of filial affection as much as to see and hear the genial man himself. A more democratic levee than one of his is hard to imagine, for he has no usher to announce the names of guests, but steps forward himself to take the hand of every one as he enters the parlor, and then presents them to his ladies. He has a remarkable memory of faces and names, and rarely requires to be introduced a second time to any one. His freedom from stiff formality and his pertinent word of welcome, coupled often times with a telling off-hand compliment, when he warmly grasps the hands of his guests, entitle him to the credit which he has gained during the four years of his Speaker-life of being the most cordial and pleasing host in Washington. He seems to give levees for the purpose of seeing his friends and not merely to the end that he may set himself up for a show for every one who wants to look at him; and his ladies in their department convey the same impression. "Everybody likes to go to COLFAX's," is the verdict of the entire community. No matter what the political character of a man or woman may be—Copperhead, Conservative, Republican or Radical—it is all the same with him when he meets them socially, and he greets the poorest soldier with as much earnestness as he does the highest officer of the Government.

Mrs. MATTHEWS is the very picture of content and motherly pride at the success of her "boy." She receives the homage paid to her as a tribute accorded to the merits of her son, and with her daughter adds a great inducement to his otherwise pleasant receptions.

The President, Gen. GRANT, and "the speaker," are the prominent receivers, this Winter; but there are others whose success in that line would entitle them to special mention if time and space were at my command. The Cabinet officers and their families, prominent Senators, Chief Justice CHASE, the Mayor of the City, and a few others, all hold levees, so that hardly a night of the week passes without presenting some attraction in the way of fashionable entertainment. During the afternoon of Mondays the ladies of the Executive Mansion receive their lady friends, on Wednesdays the ladies of the Cabinet officers, on Thursdays the ladies of Senators, and on Saturdays Mrs. Gen. GRANT, Mrs. Mayor WALLACH and Mrs. SPRAGUE, Judge CHASE's daughter, do the same. Every Thursday night Speaker COLFAX holds a public levee, and at stated intervals other dignitaries do likewise. All these things considered, it will be seen that Washington presents unequaled attractions to the fashionable people of the country, and it is safe to say that they are enjoyed this season by a class whose claims to respectability and refinement are founded on a substantial basis of talent, wealth and social culture.

To the unitiated the personal references to the private affairs of public men and to their families, sequent upon the requirements of Washington custom or etiquette, may seem rude; but it should be remembered that they are but the ordinary concomitants of publicity, and among the great inconveniences of prominence. The public demand of their servants that they shall have opportunities to see them socially, and demand of the newspapers that they shall know of them personally.

E. P. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL LOTTERY.

The Drawing Finally Closed—List of the Remaining Prize Numbers.

The drawing was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The hall was only partially filled. Mr. THOMAS announced that the numbers recorded on the books were now being carefully compared with the numbers on the tickets so as to avoid all possibility of clerical errors. As soon as this was completed a full list of numbers, for public distribution, would be published, so that each might have the opportunity to examine the record for himself. The following figures conclude the drawing:

$3 PRIZES.

$1 PRIZES.

$2 50 PRIZES—GLOVES.

$2 PRIZES—PICTURE FRAMES.

$2 LITHOGRAPHS.

$1 50 PRIZES—PICTURES OF THE WAR.

LEGISLATION AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Education—Remonstrance Against Repeal of the Existing Law Relative to Public Instruction—Interesting Communication from Mr. S. Weir Roosevelt—Committee Appointed to go to Albany.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at the hall of the Board last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair.

Mr. BOESE, clerk of the Board, read the call of the meeting, which stated the object to be the consideration of the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the repeal of the present law relative to public instruction in this City, and authorizing the appointment of a Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Public Schools for the County of New-York.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE BOARD.

Commissioner LARRAMORE offered the following draft of a remonstrance, which was read and adopted:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Board of Education of the City and County of New-York, as the official representatives of the interests of public instruction therein, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the bill now before your honorable body, for the repeal of the existing law relative to public instruction in said City, and authorizing the appointment by the Governor and Senate, of a Commission to be known as the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, for the County of New-York, for the following reasons:

1. Because the act amendatory of the Act relative to Common Schools in said City, passed April 25, 1864, making important changes in the system as previously existing, and designed more effectually to secure its efficiency, has but recently gone into full operation, the organization provided by said act having been completed only on the first day of January last. So far as its operations have gone into effect, they have, it is believed, fully and satisfactorily accomplished the purposes for which they were designed, and entirely obviated any necessity for further legislation at this time.

2. Because it is conceded that the public school system of the City of New-York, as it now exists, is superior in its efficiency, and more extended in its operations than that of any other county in this State or city in the Union. That more ample provision has been made for the education of its youth, and a more perfect and thorough system of instruction and discipline provided.

3. Because it would be a grievous wrong to deprive the citizens of the City of New-York of the right conferred upon those of every other county of the State, of selecting the officers who control the education of their children, especially when it is conceded that such right has never hitherto been abused.

4. They therefore respectfully request that before any definite action shall be had by your honorable body for the abrogation or modification of this system, the members of the respective Committees having the subject in charge may be authorized and required personally to investigate its details and practical operations, in order that they may the better determine whether any, and if any, what necessity exists for a radical change in the system.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

Commissioner FARR presented the following communication from Commissioner ROOSEVELT on the subject alluded to in the remonstrance, which was read and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes:

To the Honorable Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: Being still confined to the house, I shall be unable to take part in your proceedings this afternoon, and I have no information in regard to the precise object of the meeting or the course which you may determine to pursue under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The fact that the circumstances are so peculiar is my excuse for addressing this communication to the Board. My own term of office expires this year, and I have no hope of ever renewing my connection with the schools. What I have to say is spoken, therefore, rather in the character of a witness than an adviser.

The first question is, what has the Board done or left undone, to deserve annihilation? I have not yet heard any specifications in answer to this question, and so far as the public are concerned there is not only no complaint, but I have every reason to believe there is universal pride and satisfaction in the conduct and condition of the public schools.

It is said, however, to be the desire of the Legislature that at least one Board in this City, especially one having in charge the interests of the rising generation, should be free from the taint of party politics. During the whole time of my connection with this Board, the Democratic members have constituted an overwhelming majority, and I was known from the beginning to be an ultra Republican, and suspected of belonging to the Citizens' Association. I desire to state, explicitly and emphatically, that in no action or appointment of the Board did I ever detect any party bias whatever. I never saw an attempt at party combination on any subject, and I never heard a political allusion on the floor of the Board.

There has been an unanimous inclination both in the Committees and in the Board to carry out the views of the members believed to be best qualified by education or experience, without reference to any consideration but the welfare of the schools. How the desire of the Legislature is to be carried out might be a matter of profound and embarrassing speculations. But this question it is not my province to discuss. my only object being to do the Board the justice of testifying in common, I believe, with every other Republican member that we have invariably received at your hands every consideration we personally deserve, and have never on any occasion been reminded of our helpless minority and lonely political position. Respectfully yours, &c.,

S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.

Commissioner FARR observed that the communication just read embodied his own sentiments so thoroughly that it would be unnecessary for him to occupy the time of the Board in repeating any expression. He could only say for himself, however, that he had been nine years a member of the Board of Education; that during that time he had devoted his attention to its interests as faithfully and diligently as he could, not confining his efforts to the district which he had the honor to represent, but regarding the educational interests of the whole City as always demanding his care and whatever of his time he could command in that direction. He had witnessed in all those years the most general harmony in the councils of that Board, so far as the real working interest of the schools was concerned. Whatever may have been the political differences of the gentlemen with whom it had been his pleasure to associate since his connection with the Board, and they had wide differences of opinion, on the subject of education their duties had been performed, he sincerely believed, with honorable motives, and with a united desire not only to preserve, but as far as they might be enabled, to exalt the educational *status* of all the schools under their control.

Commissioner LARRAMORE moved that a Committee of three be appointed whose duty it should be to proceed to Albany, present the remonstrance which the Board had adopted, and furnish the Legislature with all information that body might need or desire on the subject. The motion was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen the Committee: Commissioners LARRAMORE, ALLEN and FARR.

Commissioner MILLER moved that a copy of Commissioner ROOSEVELT's letter be furnished to the Committee, to be used by them in such manner as they might deem important. The motion was adopted.

The Board then adjcurnod.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Arrest of a Warren-street Broom Manufacturer on a Charge of Arson—Investigation by the Fire Marshal—The Prisoner Held for Examination by Justice Hogan.

On Monday night last the Fire Department were summoned to attend a fire at No. 107 Warren-street on "still alarm;" but before they arrived an employe had succeeded in extinguishing the flames without any material damage having been caused. From certain suspicious circumstances occurring at the time of the fire, there seemed every reason to believe that the crime of arson had been contemplated, and the case was carefully investigated by Fire Marshal A. E. BAKER. From the mass of testimony adduced we extract the following outline: It appears that the second floor of No. 107 Warren-street is occupied in part by ADOLPH ZICKERT as a heather broom manufactory, and the remaining portion by Messrs. T. S. ROBINSON & Co., manufacturers of shoe-blacking. On Monday evening Mr. FREDERICK CROZIER, a clerk in the employ of the last-named firm, closed his employers' premises and left the key in the usual place, for the convenience of Mr. GEO. B. TRIPP, another clerk, who slept in the building. Three hours after Mr. CROZIER's departure Mr. TRIPP returned to the store and entered. On reaching the second floor his attention was attracted by a light burning behind some crates of heather, and made an examination. He discovered two short pieces of candles three or four feet apart, each surrounded by a collection of shavings, kindling wood and loose heather. Being impressed with the belief that arson had been attempted, he summoned Officer MCCORKLE, of the Third Precinct, to whom he exhibited the burning candles. One of these candles had been wrapped in paper, and would have soon ignited the inflammable materials surrounding it. By the advice of the officer, the candles were extinguished, but allowed to remain in their original positions. On examining these materials, it was ascertained that they had been saturated with kerosene oil, and an inkstand and a small bottle which had evidently contained kerosene were found concealed beneath this rubbish.

Officer MCCORKLE, having satisfied himself that everything was safe, left Mr. TRIPP in charge of the premises, and reported the matter to Capt. GREER. At 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning ZICKERT appeared at the store, and was admitted by TRIPP, but he suddenly disappeared while the latter was opening the shutters. When Officer MCCORKLE arrived, soon after, he asked TRIPP if he knew the name of the broom manufacturer, and was answered in the negative. While examining the place, the officer discovered a man crouching behind some of the bales of heather, near where the candles had been placed, and on being interrogated, this person admitted that he was the occupant and proprietor, ADOLPH ZICKERT. The candles had been removed and the rubbish scattered, in order to evade detection, although the odor of the kerosene oil was stronger than ever. Mr. ZICKERT was then taken into custody and locked up in the Chambers-street Station-house. These facts were duly sworn to by Mr. TRIPP and Officer MCCORKLE.

It has since been ascertained that the accused had an insurance of $1,500 in the Germania Insurance upon his stock, which is estimated as being only worth $400, and the natural inference is that he intended obtaining the amount of the insurance policy by the destruction of his stock. The prisoner resides at No. 43 Eldridge-street, and is married. He was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, upon the charge of attempt at arson, and held for examination.

POLICE TRIALS.

Points of Discipline—Domestic Infelicity—Concerning the Excise Law—An Obstinate Ash Cartman—Icy Sidewalks.

Before Commissioners Acton and Manierre.

Over one hundred patrolmen were brought before the Police Commissioners at the morning trials to answer charges preferred by their superior officers. The charges ranged all the way from intoxication to those of being a very few feet off the relieving point at the proper time, and for the most part were for minor breaches of discipline.

A SMOKY AFFAIR.

PATROLMAN EDWARD CULBERTSON, of the Eleventh Precinct, was charged by Roundsman DEEVES with being in a foundry nine minutes. The officer excused himself by saying that he saw a smoke and found they were kindling fires. The time being rather long the Commissioners will probably conclude that the warmth of the fire was the principal attraction.

JUDGE CONNOLLY ON THE STAND.

JOHN MCGLOIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was charged by Sergt. DILKS with not making a complaint at the Police Court against a prisoner who had been arrested the night before for intoxication. Judge CONNOLLY was called as witness by the defence, and testified that MCGLOIN had made a charge and signed it before the clerk previous to the arrival of the Judge at Court; but on cross-examination of MCGLOIN Judge CONNOLLY ascertained that the prisoner had been taken in by a sergeant the night before and turned over to the patrolman to take to Court and prefer a charge. "I told Officer MCGLOIN he could not make the complaint; that the man who made the arrest was the proper person to do it; and I would not take the complaint from anybody else."

Mr. ACTON—Suppose the prisoner was beastly drunk when the officer received her, could not he be a witness?

Judge CONNOLLY—Suppose she had been taken out of her parlor by a sergeant and taken to the Station-house illegally and then handed over to another officer, it would be doing her injustice for a magistrate to entertain the complaint. The prisoner was discharged.

Having a heavy witness who shouldered all the blame, if blame there were, MCGLOIN retired triumphant. There were a number of cases from the Twenty-second Precinct in which the officers were less fortunate in clearing themselves; and it has been evident to all observers that a much-needed reformation in the Police affairs of that precinct has been going on for several months.

THE EXCISE LAW.

EDWARD LOUGHLIN, Patrolman of the Nineteenth, was charged by Sergt. BURNS with neglecting his duty, in that he failed to arrest CHARLES VOLKES, No. 645 Third-avenue, for violating the Excise Law on Sunday morning, 20th inst. BURNS testified that at 12:50 o'clock on that morning he met the officer a block away from the restaurant, and asked him if VOLKES was complying with the law; the officer said that he was, that he had been in and examined the place, and found it all right. BURNS went immediately to the restaurant, found the bar exposed, and a keg of lager untapped. LOUGHLIN asked the sergeant a question, which the latter answered in the affirmative, when LOUGHLIN exclaimed, "That is false!" Mr. ACTON reminded him that such language could not be indulged in at Police trials. Defendant pleaded that Sergt. HAGGERTY had instructed him that the covering a bar with canvas was a compliance with the requirement that places after midnight shall be effectually closed. It is but justice to Mr. VOLKES to say that he inclosed his bar properly when the meaning of the law was explained to him.

CAPT. SMITH'S CASE.

Capt. JOEL W. SMITH of the Forty-first Precinct, (Brooklyn) came up to answer the charge of allowing persons holding excise licenses, to open their places on Sunday, the 20th. There was really no testimony adduced against him, although several witnesses were sworn. The places referred to were restaurants and had their bars closed.

SNOW AND ICE.

A number of complaints were preferred against officers for not reporting violations of the corporation ordinance which requires that snow and ice shall be kept clear from the sidewalks. The Commissioners expressed their determination to have this important matter attended to, and said they would punish neglect on the part of officers.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Among citizens' complaints which came up in the afternoon was that of MICHAEL FINN, of No. 13 Stanton-street, against MICHAEL P. DELAHUNTY, of the Tenth Precinct. FINN testified that on going to his some one evening about 9 o'clock, he found the door locked; he rapped three times successively;" and was about retiring when Delahunty, who was his wife's brother-in-law, opened the door; they merely passed the words, it was a cold night, and the officer went away; subsequently Mrs. Finn accused her husband of having "a bad face on" as though he suspected something was wrong. The next night, on coming in after getting some tobacco, Finn found the same visitor in his apartments. The "cold night" salutation passed as on the former occasion, but was followed up by Delahunty, saying "you dirty puppy, what remark did you make about your door being locked?" Finn replied, "I suppose I can make any remark I like about my own door." To this the officer: "If I had heard about it last night I would have come and cut you to pieces." Then the officer invited him down in the street to settle it. Finn declined. "Then take this, anyhow," said the officer, following up the words by a blow with his fist. Complainant said he would call his wife, only he knew she would testify in the officer's behalf. Mrs. Finn, however, was called by the other side, and testified that the door locked of itself unless the catch was put up. She was tending her baby on this occasion and forgot to put it up. Her husband struck her, and Mr. Delahunty, who was off duty in citizen's clothes, threatened to interfere if he struck her again; the officer at no time struck her husband. Mr. Finn admitted giving his wife a pretty warm love tap on the cheek, when the curtain fell on this rehearsal of domestic infelicities. The case may appear "a little mixed," but nothing was proved against the officer.

AN ASH-CARTMAN.

John Newman, one of Judge Whiting's ash-cartmen, his attire being an exaggerated specimen of that usually worn by his profession, complained against Patrolman Thomas O'Rourke, of the Fifth Precinct, for arresting him. It appeared that Newman, on the afternoon of the 23d instant, was gathering ashes on the Bowery, and that when near Grand-street a conductor on a Second-avenue car asked him several times to get off the track and let the car pass. He did not do it. The officer jumped from the car, when, according to Newman's own statement, the latter picked up something, and said if the officer did not let go the horse's head he would knock his brains out. The officer got upon the cart, the car was allowed to pass, and the ash-cartman was arrested. The officer stated that when Newman was requested to let the car pass he replied that they "might go to h—l." Nobody wishes to be sent there, even by "word of mouth," no matter how cold the weather may be, and of course the remark was not specially relished. Judge Whiting cross-examined the witnesses pretty sharply, but it did not appear that the officer proceeded any further than his duty required. Whatever may be said of the right of the railroads to obstruct travel in the thoroughfares by making embankments of snow on each side of their tracks, this case was clearly one of obstinacy on the part of the ash-cartman in not going upon the opposite track, which, at the time, it was in evidence, was unobstructed.

TROUBLES OF THE UNLICENSED.

Israel W. Little, of No. 93 Market-street, an unlicensed liquor-dealer, by his own confession since the 18th of August, complained the Patrolman John Wild, of the Seventh Precinct, used improper and unofficerlike language on occasion of his arrest, on the evening of the 18th inst. He brought as a witness Samuel Perrison, who said he was in the "exchange business" at No. 432 Water-street, near complainant's gin-mill; but on being questioned, he admitted that he kept a "policy-shop." Sergt. Buckman testified that Little's place was "a notorious hole," "the worst in the ward." The officer stated that at the time in question he found "Ruddings" Long and three or four other desperate characters there. Little made a motion to bolt the door; the officer told them if they attempted to lay a hand on him he would lay some of them out dead. Little kept delaying, wanting to wash his face, &c., before he would be ready to accompany the policeman, when the latter said, "Hurry up from behind the bar, or I will take you out by the 'scuff' of your neck." The appearance of this complainant and the evidence were decidedly against him. Mr. Acton reminded him that the officer was only obeying orders.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Officer Bennett, of the Court squad, arrested John Wilson, a young man of genteel address, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having stolen $100 in United States Treasury notes from Charles J. Sparks, of No. 22 Morton-street. The complainant made an affidavit, in which he stated that he placed the missing money in his desk, and while his attention was otherwise attracted the bills were abstracted. He also stated that Wilson was the only person besides himself in the office at the time. When he turned to look for the money both it and the accused had disappeared. Search was made for the prisoner by complainant without success. The accused seemed very much surprised at these several allegations, and denied them all. As he was sanguine of his ability to prove his innocence the Magistrate allowed him to furnish bail to await a hearing.

A CONFIDENCE MAN ARRESTED.

Wm. Henry Ramsay arrived in New-York a few days ago, on his way to Galveston, Texas. He engaged passage on board a vessel lying in the East River, and was yesterday passing up South-street, when a stranger accosted him, who, after some desultory conversation, informed Mr. Ramsay that he was also going to Texas—in fact his family were at that moment on board the vessel. The unknown man then requested Ramsay to change a $50 bill for him, as he wished to pay the express charges on his baggage. Ramsay could not change the bill, but was prevailed upon to loan his fellow-traveller $16. Upon receipt of the money the sharper instantly started off, but was followed by Ramsay, who collared him, recovered his money, and handed him over to an officer. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court, and was immediately identified as Wm. Stapleton, a notorious confidence operator. As Mr. Ramsay said he could not remain to prosecute the accused the Magistrate was compelled to discharge the prisoner.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBING A FRIEND.

Mrs. Emma Blanckman, residing at No. 1,286 Broadway, preferred a charge against one George Smith, whom she accuses of stealing $159 in United States notes from her rooms, on Tuesday evening. The accused plead guilty to the theft, and was held for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ALLEGED DISHONEST SALESMAN.

Mr. John Meehan, a New-Jersey liquor distiller, yesterday appeared as complainant against a man named John W. Bishop, a salesman lately in his employ, whom he charges with larceny by trick and device. The complainant swears that on the 20th inst., he (complainant) sold two barrels of whisky, valued at $214, to a Mr. Stillwell, of Portchester, New-York, and directed the accused to ship it to that place, instead of which he had it conveyed to Norwalk, Conn., where he disposed of it, and appropriated the proceeds to his own private use. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Wynne, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who succeeded in arresting Bishop soon afterward in the house No. 43 Eighth-avenue, where he was found in bed. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was nevertheless held for examination.

AN ARTIST ACCUSED OF THEFT.

George Swaine, an artist, whose studo is at No. 137 Spring-street, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Mr. Joseph A. Ferris, of No. 178 Ninth-avenue, who charges him with stealing a number of porcelain pictures from him, valued at $125. Mr. Swaine says he is innocent of the charge—that the property alleged to have been stolen is his own. He was held for examination.

The Assault upon Mr. R. Lloyd.

From a sense of justice to myself, I respectfully beg that you will insert this note of contradiction to an erroneous publication which appeared in your paper a few days since, headed "A Southerner Beaten by a Colored Man." The facts, as briefly stated, were fully attested at the preliminary examination before Justice Dowling, as evidenced by the fact of the arrest of one of the assailants and of his being held to bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court. On the night of the attack, at the hour of 11 o'clock, the door-bell rang, and, as the servant who attends was not present at the time, I answered the bell, and thereupon opened the door, when I immediately discerned two negro men, who inquired "if Mr. Lloyd lived here." I replied "Yes." They then asked, "Are you he?" and I answered "Yes," when one of them stepped back as if to disengage a bundle under his arm, which induced me to step to the side of the door, whereupon, without another word being spoken to me, I was dealt a foul blow upon the back of the head by the negro upon the right, and was simultaneously attacked by the one in front, who immediately dropped his bundle, consisting of a quantity of snow wrapped in paper. I had, however, no sooner fallen than I recovered myself, and immediately made a most vigorous defence against their attack, and finally, closing with the negro in front, succeeded in throwing him upon the ground, and by such vigorous defence foiled their efforts of quietly assassinating me, (as would reasonably appear from their mode of attack,) until the alarm was given and assistance arrived, which came, however, too late, as they hurriedly escaped in a sleigh in waiting but a few rods distant. Not apprehending the audacity of such an act, I was unarmed and unprepared to repel the attack in the summary manner so justly merited. The indifferent light in which this most unprecedented attack is placed in the publication to which I refer, uncorrected would be most injurious in its effects, endangering the security of any white person in the community from the license which negroes would infer to commit such outrages with impunity. In further correction, I would state that the wife of the negro Peterson was not employed as stated, but voluntarily interfered, applying the most abusive epithets upon my calling with an officer to obtain the property illegally withheld by a mulatto woman residing in the same house named Haynes, who was the seamstress employed. From the advice of many friends, respected citizens of this City, I patiently await the law's retributive justice, which I am assured will be visited upon the guilty parties.

Very respectfully, R. LLOYD.

Southern Relief Committee.

The Executive Committee met at 1 P. M. yesterday.

A number of letters were read, showing that much suffering exists among both the white and colored population of the South, and that immediate aid is required.

A letter from Lancaster Court-house, S. C., dated the 10th instant, says:

"In the early Spring of 1865, the Federal army, under Gen. Sherman, passed through this district. After the passage of that army there was among the inhabitants a scarcity of provisions far greater than had ever before been experienced. There was also but very little stock left with which to work another crop. Nevertheless the people of this district, after the close of the war, did, with commendable zeal, do the best they could toward raising a supply of provisions. A drought ensued, and the crop was so short that during the year 1866 many persons were without bread, except as they received it by contributions abroad. Last year (1865) was another year of drought, disastrous far beyond anything known in the memory of any living man. The result of this is that only a few families in the district have a sufficiency of food for man and beast for the present year. Almost all our citizens are compelled to buy from abroad, and the means by which they are to buy are exceedingly limited. Not a few are willing to mortgage their real estate for bread. Then there are perhaps two hundred families in this district, many of them widows and orphans, or helpless persons who have no provisions anything like adequate to their wants for the present year. These people have no means at all with which to buy, and the case is plain and beyond dispute that unless they are relieved by contributions from those who are more favored, they must cry for bread, and their cry be unanswered. They have no way of getting it, and it is absolutely out of the power of their fellow-citizens here to give them aid. We would heartily commend the great destitution of there poor, needy, and at present helpless people, to the consideration of any persons who may feel willing to contribute to the cry of suffering humanity. We would also further recommend Mr. William Robertson, a worthy citizen of this district, as a proper person to whom the consignments may be made; and we can safely assure all persons that any contributions of provisions which they may send to the care of said William Robertson, Rafton Creek Depot *via* Charleston, S. C., will, under his supervision, be faithfully and truly distributed among the needy herein described.

The "Appeal" directed to be drawn up at the last meeting by Rev. Dr. Bright, was submitted by that gentleman, adopted and ordered to be immediately published.

The Committee shortly afterward adjourned.

Suspension of Navigation on the Sound.

The cold weather of the last week has completely closed Long Island Sound, and the Boston and all other Sound boats have ceased to run by this route, though a few of them are still proceeding by the outside route.

The ice blockade at Fort Schuyler (Throgg's Neck) is of a most formidable character, and no ordinary boat has a chance of making its way through it. On Tuesday the steamers *Continental*, of the Hartford and New-Haven Line; the *Empire State* and *Old Colony*, of the Fall River Line; the *Glaucus*, the *Oceanus* and the *Chesapeake* were detained by the ice at Throgg's Point, so that they did not arrive here until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, some of them being even later. The steamer *Galatea*, of the Neptune Line, on her way eastward, was also stopped by the ice, but got through after considerable delay. The *Artisan* and a number of sailing vessels were stopped altogether. Several of the passengers by the Boston lines left the vessels at Whitestone and walked ashore on the ice. No accidents have so far been reported.

Yesterday three steamers, one of the Metropolitan Line, one of the Neptune and one of the Norwich and Worcester Lines, left for the eastward by the outside route. The other vessels will lay up until navigation can be resumed with safety.

The disappointment and loss to thousands of Eastern consignees and City shipers is very great. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad cannot carry a twentieth part of the Eastern freight now offering.

Destruction of a Resin Oil Refinery by Fire.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the resin oilworks of Messrs. Carey & McGowan, on the corner of Commerce and Richard streets, South Brooklyn, caused by the overflowing of a resin still. The premises were also used by the same proprietors for the distillation of whisky. The building was of wood, two stories in height, and occupied an area of almost 100 feet.

The contents comprised a large quantity of resin and some whisky, which, together with boilers and machinery, were totally destroyed. The building was burned to the ground, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, who, although early on hand, were unable to suppress the flames in consequence of lack of water, resulting from the frozen condition of the hydrants.

The total loss amounts to about $12,000, with no insurance on stock or machinery, and only $800 on building, in a New-Jersey Company.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday. Present, C. C. Pinckney, President, Commissioners Engs and Brown. The following appointments were made: John Cavanagh, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; John D. Sullivan, Engine No. 21, and Van R. Ward, bell-ringer at Marion Bell Tower. The resignation of Patrick Cunningham, bell-ringer Marion Tower, to date Dec. 31, 1866, was accepted. On motion of Commissioner Brown, it was ordered that the sleeping-rooms of the Department be supplied with jute or cocoa matting. The complaint of Engineer Sullivan against Wm. F. Cromwell, bell-ringer Fifty-first-street Tower, was dismissed. The report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, advising payment of sundry accounts, was adopted. Requisitions from Chief-Engineer for various supplies were approved. After the transaction of the usual routine business, the Board adjourned.

Excise Law Violations—Arrests.

The police find very little occasion for the exercise of their power in arresting delinquent liquor-dealers, as the latter are evidently waking up to the necessity for strict observance of the Excise Law provisions.

The following persons were arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday, at the Tombs Court, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each to answer: Charles F. Hoffman, No. 19 Howard-street; August Irving, No. 9 Oliver-street; Martin Busson, No. 157 Chatham-street; James Reynolds, No. 36 Cherry-street; Francis Van Doran, No. 42 East Houston-street, and Alexander Holman, No. 7 Elizabeth-street.

At the Jefferson Market Court, Justice Ledwith committed August Leseman, doing business at No. 87 Grand-street, in default of bail, for alleged violation of the Excise Law in selling liquors without a license.

At the Essex Market, before Justice Mansfield, the only person arraigned for violation of the Excise Law was Henry Rees, of No. 244 Cherry-street. He was bailed in the sum of $200 to answer at Special Sessions.

Coal Sale.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, through Mr. John H. Draper, auctioneer. The attendance at the sale was unusually small and the bidding very slow.

The following prices were obtained:

4,000 tons steamer coal	$5 35	@$5 50
6,000 tons lump coal	4 00	@ 4 20
5,000 tons grate coal	5 75	@ 6 10
5,000 tons egg coal	5 25	@ 5 35
7,000 tons stove coal	5 75	@ 5 87½
3,000 tons chestnut coal	4 45	@ 4 87½

The following are the figures of the previous sale:

3,500 tons steamer coal	$4 62½	@$4 87½
6,000 tons lump coal	3 75	@ 3 95
5,000 tons grate coal	5 12½	@ 5 60
4,580 tons egg coal	5 15	@ 5 20
7,500 tons stove coal	5 55	@ 5 60
3,500 tons chestnut coal	4 30	@ 4 35

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Dr. Hebbard's Lectures.—The public know very little of the great treat which is in reserve for them at the Cooper Institute in the course of lectures on "Human Improvement," now in course of delivery by Dr. Hebbard. In view of the excitement which raged in this City last Summer on the subject of the public health, our people have now an excellent opportunity of learning their duties in reference to themselves and their surroundings, so as to render obedience to the Metropolitan Health Law not only a matter of ease but of pleasure and personal gain. Any law for the preservation of the public health may be regarded by many persons as oppressive, and indeed this has been charged, but no man or woman who heard Dr. Hebbard's opening lecture on "Digestion," his second lecture on "Heart and Blood," and his third lecture last evening on the "Throat, Chest, Diaphragm and Lungs," will regard it otherwise than their immediate duty, for their own sakes, to look after the improvement of their health. The Doctor's lectures are entertaining as well as instructive, and he cannot fail in conferring extensive benefit upon the people of this metropolis. He will lecture every night this week at the Cooper Institute.

A Hotel Thief Arrested.—On Monday night one of the rooms in the Eutaw House, at Passaic, N. J., occupied by Mr. Abraham L. Jacobus, was entered by a noted hotel thief named Alvin S. Saulsbury, and an overcoat, a vest, a silver watch and chain, and $208 in United States Treasury notes were carried off, besides a suit of clothes belonging to John Bayard, the proprietor. Information of the robbery was given to the police of this City, and Detective Tilley, of the Third Precinct, was successful yesterday in arresting the accused Alvin S. Saulsbury, at the Atlantic Garden in the Bowery, and also in recovering all of the stolen clothing, watch and chain and $100 in greenbacks. The prisoner was subsequently taken to Paterson, N. J., and duly surrendered to Judge Hudson, by whom he was committed for trial. Detective Tilley deserves great credit for this speedy arrest of Saulsbury, who is a well-known hotel thief.

Trial of Breech-Loading Firearms.—We are requested by Commissary-General of Ordnance, Geo. W. Palmer, to state that as many of the inventors and manufacturers of breech-loading arms have been unable to produce for examination samples of their arms in time for the present meeting of the Board of Officers, convened by S. O. No. 2, series of 1867, for the examination and trial of the recent improvements and inventions in breech-loading military small arms, the Board has adjourned to meet again for final examination and trial at the State Arsenal in this City, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. All those having arms which they desire to have entered for examination must present them on or before that day; and it will be necessary that for each arm presented two hundred cartridges be furnished.

Death of Sanitary Inspector Prentice.—The death of Sanitary Inspector Fowler Prentice, was announced by Dr. Dalton to the Board of Health yesterday. The Sanitary Inspectors on duty in this City will meet at Dr. Dalton's office at 1 o'clock to-day for the purpose of attending Dr. Prentice's funeral. The deceased was a most valuable member of the sanitary force. During the last Summer he spent his whole time in endeavoring to prevent the spread of the cholera in Brooklyn, and in ministering to the wants of those who needed help. Being a member of a wealthy and highly respectable family, the salary attached to his office was of trifling importance to him, and its duties were fulfilled from pure love of his profession.

Fatal City Car Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Schirmer, at the New-York Hospital, over the body of Patrick McGee, 23 years of age, whose death was the result of a compound fracture of his left leg, caused by being run over by car No. 13 of the Bleecker-street line on Sunday, as deceased attempted to jump upon the front platform of the car, at the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, as previously reported in the Times. No evidence tending to show carelessness on the part of the driver or conductor was adduced, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Montreal, C. E., unmarried, and resided at No. 827 Greenwich-street.

New-York Woman's Infirmary.—A statement appeared in yesterday's Times in regard to the Woman's Infirmary, which it appears was incorrect. The association has not ceased its labors, but has suspended operations for a brief time, in accordance with a resolution passed several months since, to remove the institution into the City, where it can be more accessible, and do more good with the same amount of expenditure. It should also be stated that it is under the direction and management not of one lady, but of nine, assisted by a Board of Council, composed of gentlemen.

City Car Collision.—On Tuesday night, as one of the baggage-cars belonging to the New-Haven Railroad Company was being drawn out of the freight depot, corner of White and Centre streets, it collided with car No. 51 of the Fourth-avenue line. The latter vehicle was filled with passengers, but no one was injured, although the car sustained considerable damage. These collisions are of frequent occurrence of late, and means should be taken to avoid them.

Our Public Schools.—In compliance with the requests of a number of prominent citizens, Mr. James W. Gerard will deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening next, on our present public school system. Mr. Gerard takes the ground that any legislative interference with the present system would only result in evil, and that the schools of the people should be left to the people.

Lectures this Evening.—Rev. G. C. Essay lectures this evening in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third-street, near Broadway. Subject—"American Manhood." The third lecture in the course before Rutgers Institute will be delivered this evening by Prof. F. A. Hartt. Subject—"Coral Reefs and Islands."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brevities.—Two ladies, named Margaret Shannon, residing at No. 112 Henry-st, New-York, and Mrs. Caid, residing at No. 22 White-street, New-York, were severely injured in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, by slipping on the ice....Mr. J. Quinn, residing in Nostrand-avenue, near Lafayette-avenue, fell overboard from a gang-plank, by means of which he was attempting to reach shore from a Fulton ferry-boat, on Tuesday night. He was rescued in an almost perishing condition....Henry Koberry was run over by a wagon in Bridge, near York-street, on Tuesday, and severely injured....Mr. Peter Marquise, a blacksmith in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, while crossing a plank leading from the machine-shop to the blacksmith-shop, at the foot of Atlantic-street, yesterday, fell a distance of six feet, and sustained a fracture of one of his thighs and the dislocation of the hip joint. He was taken to his residence, No. 154 Willoughby-street....The Police of the Forty-second Precinct report that sixty-two gaslamps were not burning in their district on Tuesday night. The same has been the case since the 1st of January in other precincts, causing general complaint.

Honorably Discharged.—Mr. Moses Winant, the proprietor of the store No. 79½ Main-street, who was arrested on suspicion of arson in setting the place on fire, was honorable discharged after an examination before Justice Cornwell yesterday. The evidence failed to show any criminality whatever on the part of the defendant, and proving that the fire was purely accidental.

Kings County Circuit Court, Jan. 31.—Nos. 11, 14, 15, 104, 118, 119, 129, 153, 58, 77, 79, 89, 92, 97, 93, 125, 128, 140, 25.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.

Adjourned without day.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
356	Hartley vs. James.	330	Sturges vs. The City of Brooklyn.
938	Haligarten vs. Lane.	466	Strong vs. Bean.
798	Drew vs. Daw.	984	Somerville vs. Davis.
884	Derancey vs. Stevenson.	986	Mallory vs. Clark.
988	Bogart vs. Elsasser.	990	De Kuhn vs. Gabler.
1044	Wilde vs. Hexter.	706	Richardson vs. Clark.
138	Kinzon vs. Swan.	708	Wilkins vs. Leonard.
890	Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1010	Brown vs. Mercci.
526	Miller, Jr., vs. Beardsley.	1066	Higbee vs. Digby, Jr.
942	Hogan vs. Bockes.	1074	Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
50	Sewell vs. Sibberns.	152	Blanchard vs. Sherman
60	Watkins vs. Kimball.	157	Jalkut vs. Blimin.
80	Kutz vs. Herrick.	168	The People ex rel. Beem vs. Russell.
119	In re. petition of Lewis vs. The Mayor.	170	Arly vs. Erickson.
151	Close vs. Wooster Sherman's Bank.	174	Gainers vs. Blackwell.

The general call is at No. 178—Wilson vs. Broom.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Without a Jury.

Nos.		Nos.	
63	Hammond vs. Cropsey, &c.	98	Bogert vs. Bogert.
67	Simpson vs. Sexton.	90	Marry vs. James, &c.
87	Fettretch vs. Cromelier, &c.		

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to Monday next.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Kneopful vs. Smith.	13	Sareanelli vs. Baxter.
2	Steinway vs. Hicks.	14	Pond vs. Clohe.
3	Woods vs. Muten.	15	Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
4	Sherwood vs. Faber.	16	Hayes vs. Young.
5	Wilkee vs. Wharton.	17	Freedland vs. McKillop.
6	Daley vs. Bateman.	18	Sands vs. Lamb.
7	Hayes vs. Gay.	19	Robinson vs. Hilton.
8	Wilson vs. Logan.	20	Tupping vs. Jacobs.
9	Buker vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.	21	Olzen vs. Schienbach.
10	Bernden vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.	22	Pomroy vs. Folk.
11	Atkins vs. Nelson.	24	Wolf vs. Same.
12	Fitzsimmons vs. Baxter.	25	Haggett vs Cockroftt.
		26	Sherwood vs. Fabree.

The City of New-York and Her Public Parks—Authority of the Common Council to Surrender or Give the City Real Estate for Purposes of Streets—Effect of the Ordinance of 1844 and the Act of 1845—Liability for the Non-repair of the Public Streets—Negligence—Burden of Proof.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Mayor of the City of New-York, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. William P. Sheffield.—This case comes before the Court upon writ of error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The action was brought by the defendant in error, a citizen of Rhode Island, to recover damages for injuries received by him from stumbling over a stump at the edge of a sidewalk around the lower end of the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York. Upon the trial it appeared that on the evening of Dec. 16, 1857, the defendant in error, while crossing the lower end of the Park, hit his right foot against some projection against the level of the sidewalk, and broke his thigh bone, and that after this injury he was confined to his bed, at the New-York Hotel, for one hundred days, when he was removed to his home at Newport. He wore splints on the limb until August, 1860, and was compelled to use crutches until September, 1861. His expenses for physicians, nurses and board, in the meantime, amounted to $3,800. It also appeared that this obstruction over which he stumbled was a stump, about fourteen inches from the curb of the sidewalk, and was about six inches high and four inches in diameter at the top; and that the place where the stump stood was prior to November, 1847, within and a portion of the City Hall Park. In that year the lower end of the Park was so adjusted by the City authorities as to make a curve, throwing twenty feet of the Park into the public street.

The defence was that the action of the City authorities in throwing so much of the Park into the public street was without authority, and that, notwithstanding such action, the space in question remained a portion of the real estate owned by the Corporation, and which, by an ordinance of 1844, had been pledged to the redemption of the City debt. That pledge was confirmed and made absolute by an act of the State Legislature in 1845. The effect of this ordinance and act was to deprive the Common Council of any power to sell or dispose of any of the real estate of the Corporation, and the space in question having never been accepted as a part of the public street in the manner required by law, the Corporation were not bound to remove the stump, nor are they liable for the injuries received by the defendant in error by falling over it.

The Judge charged the Jury thus: "So if an obstruction on the face of the sidewalk over which a person stumbles, boxes, if you please, out on the sidewalk on a dark night, or barrels over which a person stumbles and falls, in the absence of want of care on his part, the defendants are equally liable for the injury. The opening in the one case and the obstruction in the other constitute the negligence, and are evidence of negligence on the part of the authorities who have control of the matter; and in order to escape from the charge of liability, the burden is thrown upon them to disprove the negligence." To this and other portions of the charge the plaintiffs in error excepted. The trial resulted in a verdict against the City for $10,000 damages, and the case was then brought here, the plaintiffs in error maintaining the foregoing points, and as to the charge of the Court, contending it left no question to the Jury. The existence of an obstruction in a street is charged to be an evidence of negligence, and throws upon the defendants the burden of disproving the negligence. If the existence of the obstruction constitutes the negligence, it is clearly impossible to disprove the negligence without disproving the existence of the obstruction, and the charge was equivalent to saying that in every case in which an obstruction exists in a street the Corporation would be liable. For this reason the charge was error.

The defendant in error maintains the position assumed in the charge of the Court, and argues a lengthy brief in its support.

Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, for plaintiffs in error; the defendant in error in person.

The Phenix Fire Insurance Company against the County Treasurer—United States Certificates of Indebtedness not Exempt from Local Taxation—Important Decision by Judge Gilbert.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

In the matter of the application of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn for a peremptory writ of *mandamus* to compel the County Treasurer of Kings County to refund taxes paid by them on United States certificates of indebtedness, Judge Gilbert yesterday gave a decision denying the application. The Insurance Company it appears, were taxed for local purposes upon their investments in the above securities, and the taxes were paid under protest. In April, 1866, the State Legislature passed an act authorizing the refunding of all taxes illegally assessed upon the public indebtedness of the United States, and under that law the company demanded the return of the taxes imposed upon the certificates. The County Treasurer refusing to return the taxes so imposed, the company applied for a writ of *mandamus* to compel him to do so. The Judge held that the certificates did not come within the provisions of the act of Congress passed Feb. 26, 1862, exempting from taxation all checks, bonds and securities of the United States, because these certificates of indebtedness were given only in satisfaction of audited and settled accounts, and in discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers. They were, therefore, merely certificates or acknowledgments of preëxisting indebtedness, received in the ordinary way, without security or any specific pledge of the public faith, and were, therefore, not exempt from State or local taxation.

The case was argued by Gen. P. S. Crooke for the county and Mr. A. C. Bradley for the Insurance Company.

The leading points of the decision are as follows:

The first question is whether the certificates fall within the exemption contained in the act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1862. That exemption extends to "all stocks, bonds and securities of the United States." Manifestly they are not "stocks" or "bonds." Are they securities within the meaning of the act of Congress? Upon reflection, and contrary to my first impression, I have come to the conclusion that they are not. They are authorized to be given only for two purposes, namely: "In satisfaction of audited and settled demands" and "in discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers." They are, therefore, merely certificates, or acknowledgments of a preëxisting indebtedness, incurred in the ordinary way, without any security on any specific pledge of the public faith. The object of granting the authority to issue them was to accommodate persons who had outstanding accounts against the Government, by giving them tangible and certain evidence that such accounts had been audited and settled and of the amount due. The Government derived no benefit from them except relief from demands for present payment, and an augmentation of the ability to furnish it further aid, which these facilities to the public creditors afforded, nor was the issue of them necessary to the enjoyment and exercise of the powers vested in the Government. I think, therefore, they are not securities in any higher degree than the audited accounts and checks which they represent. The object of the exemption under consideration has been generally understood to have been the facilitating the Government in obtaining new and further credit upon loans of money and purchases of property. If this was the object and intent of the statute, we are precluded, by long established and familiar rules of construction, from extending the meaning of the word beyond what is necessary to promote and secure that object. (Bl. Com. 60; Trust Co. 2; Brady 20; Bar. 6, 120; Strong & Wheaton, 38, 124.)

It is also a significant fact that Congress had granted no authority to issue these certificates when the act containing the exemption was passed. They could not, therefore, have been in the contemplation of Congress.

Perhaps the best legal test of the meaning of the word "securities" in this connection is the application of the maxim "*Noscitur a sociis.*"

The statute exempts stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States. Stocks are the registered obligations representing a portion of the permanent funded debt of the Government. Bonds are similar unregistered obligations, and upon the principle referred to, the securities must be deemed the other obligations, of a less personal form, but created for the same general purpose, and having the same general uses. (Broom Leg., Max 450 et seq.)

The learned counsel for the Relator insisted that these certificates, being a form of Government debt, were not taxable under State authority, even though they are not exempted from such taxation by act of Congress. No adjudication to this extent, however, was cited. In the cases of McCullough vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316, and Osborn vs. The Bank of the United States, 9 id 738, the Court decided no more than that the States could not tax the operations of the Bank of the United States because that corporation was one of the means employed for carrying into execution powers vested in the General Government. They ruled distinctly, in the first case, that property acquired by the Bank in a State was liable to taxation. In Weston vs. Charleston, the Court decided that State taxation on Government stock was illegal, because it was a tax on the contract, a tax on the promise to borrow money on the credit of the United States. (Sec. 2, Black 361 et seq.) These cases ought on grounds of public policy to be restricted to the point decided. The exemption of the stocks and bonds of the United States from taxation is already severely felt by the people, in the unequal burdens which those who are not owners of such property sustain. A construction of the Constitution which establishes a privileged class of public creditors, who, though living under the protection of the Government, are exempted from bearing their share of its burdens ought to be very palpable before it is adopted.

The power of taxation under our Government as a general rule is a concurrent one. The qualifications of the rule, as held by the Supreme Court of the United States in Van Allen vs. The Assessors 3 Wallace 585, are the exclusion of the States from the taxation of the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government. It was also held in this case, that when this concurrent power exists, although Congress may, by reason of its paramount authority, exclude the States, yet there is no doubt Congress may withhold the exercise of that authority, and leave the States free to act. If I am right in my construction of the Act of Congress exempting "securities" from taxation, they have not excluded the States from the power to tax these certificates. Consequently the *mandamus* must be denied.

Judgments by Confession—When They will be Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

Before Justice Clerke.

Nathan Aziel et al. vs. Isaac C. Seixas.—This was a motion made in four actions, all between the same parties, for the purpose of obtaining an order setting aside four judgments obtained a short time since by confession, as allowed by the Code. The grounds of the motion are, that the facts in the case show irregularity, if not fraud, in that, although the judgments were obtained for goods sold and delivered, the papers do not specify what kind of goods, when or where sold, or whether the sale was for cash or on credit. Numerous decisions were cited *pro* and *con.* on the subject, as to what is necessary to be stated in a judgment-roll under such circumstances. The Court ordered that the roll might be amended *nunc pro tunc*, and gave costs to the moving party.

For the motion, Mr. Wilcoxson; opposed, Mr. Townsend.

Motion to Immediately Accept Bail Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

William B. Ocnant vs. James Wilkinson.—This case was again before the Court yesterday on an order to show cause why the defendant's sureties should not be allowed to justify immediately, the defendant being in jail.

It seems that several months ago an action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover $9,600 alleged to have been obtained from the plaintiff, a banker and broker of Albany, by the defendant through forgery and false pretences, for one of which offences the defendant now stands indicted in Albany. An order of arrest was granted by Justice Sutherland, and the defendant after lying in jail for some time, procured bail, but his sureties afterward surrendered him in exhoneration of themselves. The counsel for defendant made two motions for his discharge from arrest on the ground that he was wrongfully arrested and imprisoned, one of which motions was denied and the other dismissed, the Court refusing leave to renew the motion. The plaintiff's affidavits on motion to set aside the order of arrest, showed that the defendant purchased of the plaintiff 160 shares of the Rensselaer Co. Bank stock, and gave him a draft for $9,600 on Wolfe & Co., with the name of Wolfe & Co. forged as receiptors; the defendant asserting that the acceptance was genuine, and that he was well acquainted with the firm. The affidavits also charges the defendant with establishing the firm of Wolfe & Co., an irresponsible firm, and then using its name to defraud the public; and that he was about to sail for Europe as he was arrested in this action, and had with him $21,000 in United States greenbacks a few days before. The motion having been argued on the order to show cause, his honor Justice Clerke denied the motion on the ground that by the Code the plaintiff has ten days to except to the surety, and that the Court has no power to shorten the statutory time, holding that one object contemplated by the statute in giving ten days time to except to the sureties, was to enable the plaintiff to investigate and determine whether the sureties are responsible.

Business in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 30.

Before Justice Peckham.

Philetus Stephens vs. Samuel Donaldson et al.—Inquest before the Court and a Jury, defendants not appearing. The action was on a promissory note, made payable at a Troy bank. The indebtedness for which the note was given arose out of what is commonly known as the Hackley contract. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $3,243 74, the full amount of the note and interest. To this the Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, added an extra allowance of $100.

John B. Borst vs. Samuel Donaldson et al. was a similar action to the above. Defendants not appearing to defend, the Jury, on proof of the note, &c., rendered a verdict for $3,244 59. On motion of Mr. Tracy, counsel for plaintiff, the Court granted an allowance of $100.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 30.

By Judge Robertson.

M. Howland et al. *vs.* Geo. C. Genet; motion granted without costs. Samuel Lyons *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; default opened. George Kelley *vs.* Charles A. Brooks; motion granted. Daniel Owen *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted. Wm. Taylor *vs.* E. J. Richmond et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Barbour.

James Kelley *vs.* The Union Transportation Insurance Company; motion granted without costs. Mary A. McBennett *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company; case settled.

Before Judge Russel.

Fredk. Bredt *vs.* 'Leon Barnard; motion granted. Paris G. Clark *vs.* Chas. McBrien; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee. Chas. H. Reynolds *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; motion to vacate order awarding issues to be tried by a jury granted. Jas. Pearssall *vs.* Solomon Stait et al.; findings of facts settled; papers in Clerk's office. The Glenville Woolen Company *vs.* Jos. Ripley; see memorandum with Clerk. The Same *vs.* Alex. J. Cameron; see memorandum with Clerk. Jesse Carrothers *vs.* Isaac H. Roberts et al.; judgment for defendant without costs. Jas. Colles, Jr., *vs.* C. W. Mitchell et al.; motion granted on terms. Geo. Pfitzer, Executor, &c., *vs.* The Dry Dock Savings Bank; motion granted without costs. Thos. B. Oakley *vs.* Wm. S. Sears; motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1867.

4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	107¾	16	Del. & Hud. Canal	145
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105⅞	175	Erie R.	56⅛
200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue	104¾	500	do	56¼
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	99⅞	1600	do	56⅛
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s Sec. Ser.	104⅝	200	do	56⅜
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¾	25	do	56
2,000	Mo. State 6s	92	500	do 2d call	55⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N	64	700	do	55⅞
17,000	do 2d call	63¾	100	do b60	57⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, N	52	200	Mil. & St. P.	35⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer	24½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	54
50,000	do	24¾	100	do	54⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st M	101¼	100	Reading R.	103
4,000	do	101	500	do b10	102⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	98	400	do s30	102¼
2,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds	81	200	do	103⅛
5,000	do	80	800	do	103
3,000	C. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s	89	200	do s15	103
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	1300	do c	103⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	112	200	do c	103¼
5	Continental Bank	100	300	do s30	102¼
60	Metropolitan B'k	128	200	do c	103⅛
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	108	200	do	103
50	Phœnix Bank	100	100	Mich. Cen	106½
100	Canton Co.	45	300	M. S. & N. I. R	71⅛
100	do	44	100	do	71¼
200	Amer. Coal	56¼	200	do	71⅛
200	West. U. Tel	44	500	do 2d call	70⅞
600	Mariposa Pref	21	100	do	70⅞
100	do	21⅜	200	Ill. Central R	114¼
100	do 2d call	22	100	do 2d call	115⅛
300	At. M. S. S. Co.	97	2000	Clev. & Pitts	78
100	do 2d call	98	100	do b10	77½
100	Cum. Coal. Pr	36	800	Chic. & N. W.	36½
300	Boston W. P.	24	200	do	35⅞
110	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	155	400	do b30	36⅛
100	do	155½	100	Chi. & N. W. P	62
100	do	156	400	do	62⅛
200	do	157	2200	do	62⅛
50	do	157½	100	do b10	62⅜
220	N. Y. Cen	99	150	do	62½
200	do s3	98⅞	100	do b30	63
100	do b3	98¾	10	do	63⅛
100	do	99¼	1700	Chic. & R. I.	95¼
300	do	99⅝	100	P., F. W. & C	95⅜
1100	do	99⅛	100	do b10	95¼
100	Quicksilver	36¾	500	do	95½
100	do	36⅝	200	do	95¼
100	do b60	37⅛	100	Chic. & Alt	108⅛
200	Wilksbarre Coal	40	200	Clev. & Pitts R	77⅞
500	N. Y. Cen	99⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	36
100	Hudson R.	123⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr	61
400	Reading R.	103⅛	500	do	61⅞
400	do s30	102¼	10	do	62
500	do	103¼	300	Chic. & R. I.	94⅞
			250	do b60	95
			500	do	94
			300	do	93⅜

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107⅝	50	Erie Railroad	55⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅝	800	do	55⅝
51,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	104⅞	1300	do	55⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	64	80	do	56
19,000	do	63⅛	100	Erie R. Pr	70
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N	63¾	100	Hud. R. R	125
5,000	Missouri 6s	92½	600	Reading R	103⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer	24⅞	200	do s30	103
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75½	1200	do	103⅛
50	Canton Co	43	100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅜
100	do	42⅛	500	do	35⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr	36	200	Mich. Cen. R.	107
100	Quick. Min	38	200	M. S. & N. I.	70⅞
50	do	39	100	do b30	71
100	Mar. Min. Pr	22	500	do	70⅛
300	do	21⅞	125	Ill. Cen. R	114
200	At. M. S. Co	99	100	do	113⅜
200	Boston W. P.	25	100	Cleve. & Pitts	78
100	do b30	23¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62⅛
300	Pac. M. St. Co	158	500	do	62⅛
100	do	157⅞	515	do	62¼
200	N. Y. Central	99⅞	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	119
350	do	99¼	950	Chic. & R. I.	94⅞
200	do	99⅞	100	Tol., Wab. & W	41
100	Alt. & T. H.	33	200	P., F. W. & C	95¼
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr	55	600	do	95⅛
			30	do	95⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	43⅝	100	Hudson R. R. b3	122
100	Mar. Min	10	800	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛
100	Mar. Pref	21	300	do	70½
100	do b3	21⅝	300	do s3	70⅝
200	do	22	200	do s10	70⅝
100	do	22⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C	96
500	N. Y. Cen	98	500	do	95⅝
1600	do	98⅞	800	Clev. & Pitts	77
400	do	98⅛	300	do	77
600	do s3	98⅞	400	do c	77
100	do b6	98⅞	400	do	77⅛
300	do b3	98¾	300	Chi. R. I. & P	94⅛
500	Reading R	102⅝	800	do	94
100	do	103	300	do s60	93⅞
600	do s3	102⅛	200	do b5	94
300	do b3	102⅞	510	Chi. & N. W.	35⅜
400	Erie R.	55⅞	300	do c	35
800	do	55¾	1200	do	35
400	do s3	55⅛	200	do b3	35
2300	do	55⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P	60⅞
900	do s3	55⅝	300	do	61
2800	do	55⅝	200	do	61⅞
800	do	55⅝	800	do	61⅛
200	do b10	55⅝	1500	do	61⅛
500	do b3	55⅞			
650	do c	55⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Mar. Min. Pref	21⅞	1200	N. Y. Cen	99
100	do	21	200	do	98⅞
100	West. U. Tel b3	44	100	do	98⅞
100	do s3	43⅝	300	do s3	98⅞
100	Quicksilver	38	400	Clev. & Pitts	77⅞
300	Erie Railroad b30	55⅞	500	do	77⅞
1600	do	55⅞	100	do	77½
800	do	55⅝	400	Ch., R. I. & P	94⅞
500	do b3	55⅝	300	do	94¼
400	do s3	55⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
200	Reading R. c	103⅛	300	do s3	35⅛
500	do	103⅜	400	do b10	35⅜
400	do s3	103⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	61
200	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛	100	do	61½
200	do	70⅞	100	do	61⅛
800	do	70⅞	100	do	61⅛
100	do b30	70⅞	100	do	62
200	do s3	70⅝	300	do	62⅛
200	do b3	70⅜	600	P., F. W. & C	95⅝
100	do b10	70⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
200	Boston W. P.	24⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts	77⅛
500	Mariposa Pr.	22	1200	do	77⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	99⅜	100	do	78
800	Erie R	56	600	Chi., R. I. & P	94
500	do b30	56	400	do b10	94
600	do	55⅞	400	Chi. & N. W.	34⅝
400	do b3	55⅝	100	do b3	34⅞
300	do b30	55⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62
200	do b10	55⅝	600	do s60	62
200	Hud. R. R.	125	400	do s60	62⅛
400	Reading R.	103⅝	200	do	61⅛
200	do	103⅞	100	do s3	62
200	do bnw	103	500	do	62⅛
200	M. So. & N. I.	70⅝	200	do	62⅛
300	do	70⅞	100	do	63
200	do	71	300	do b3	63
200	do	69⅞			
400	do	69⅞			

Wednesday, Jan. 30—P. M.

The suspension of payments by a very respectable Gold and Stock Exchange house, established about two years since on Western capital, was announced early this morning. The country correspondents of the house are chiefly, we believe, in the State of Missouri. Two of the partners removed from that State to New-York, with a capital of $300,000. Notwithstanding this incident, the restoration of confidence in the Money market from last week's panic continued through the day, and the demand for Stocks increased, not only from cash buyers who pay for and take their Stocks out of the Street, but on speculation. The rebound in prices on some of the cheaper New-York and Western Roads, especially Erie and Northwest, and also on Reading, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, was, perhaps, made more decided by a rush, in the forenoon, to cover three-day *short* contracts, sold on Saturday, Monday and yesterday. The extreme advance was not sustained at the 1 o'clock Open Board, but the demand continued, and while prices were somewhat feverish, the general firmness of the market, as contrasted with Monday night and yesterday forenoon, continued to be felt.

The Gold Room advanced to 136 per cent. early in the day, although the European advance in 5-20s reported by cable would have indicated an easier Gold and Exchange market. It was said, however, that the Room was advanced on "Washington information" of irregularities in the printing establishment of the Treasury Department. This was simply an old rumor revived "with a circumstance," and was emphatically and officially denied from Washington by telegraph, as it had been previously corrected on the floor of Congress. In truth, the story of over-issues of Currency or Bonds was drawn so "steep" as to render it preposterous on its very face; and the Public Funds advanced at the Stock Exchange, while it was being circulated in the Gold Room, and offers of Money at 4@5 ℘ cent. interest on Government collateral were declined, because the demand for these stocks was in advance of the accumulation in the hands of the great dealers.

In the afternoon the Gold Room returned to 134⅜@134⅝ ℘ cent., the last price of yesterday. It is rumored that the "smart" operators (not all of New-York) who rushed up the price this morning to 136@136⅛ ℘ cent. on the Washington story were left with their high-priced Gold on hand. The Foreign Exchanges are weaker by ⅛@⅛ ℘ cent. on London, and first-class bills have been done at 108⅜@108⅝ ℘ cent.

There is a large offering of Money on the Street on first-class collateral, or collateral made satisfactory by the credit and standing of the borrower. The old established Stock firms are having less difficulty with their Bank accounts and fewer obstacles are interposed to the free transaction of business.

At the Second Boards the demand for the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares continued good, and prices generally firm; but after the adjournment the market was weaker, with some use made of a reported Bank defalcation. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	34⅝	34⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref	59⅛	61⅞
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Rock Island	93⅞	93⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅞	99	Fort Wayne	94	95
Erie	54⅞	54⅞	Cumb'land Coal	35	36
Hudson	120⅞	124	Quicksilver	37⅞	38
Reading	102⅞	103	W. U. Telegraph	44⅛	43⅝
Mich. Southern	69⅝	69⅝	Mariposa Pref	20	22
Illinois Central	113	113⅞	Ohio Certificates	23⅛	24
Pittsburgh	76	77⅞	American Gold	134⅝	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	62¾	63⅛	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	117	People's	118
Phœnix	100	Grocers'	120
State of New York	107	Shoe and Leather	110¼
Commerce	110	Corn Exchange	115
American Exchange	115	Continental	100
Chatham	140	St. Nicholas	108
Bank of the Republic	115	New-York County	140
Bank of N. America	102	Impt'rs. & Traders	108
Metropolitan	128		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Int B	88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	104⅛	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	81
N.-Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	104⅛	Lack. & West'n Bds	97
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	90
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101⅝	Tol. & W. 2d M	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	102	Gal. & Chic., Ext	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98⅝
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M...s.f. '85	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	96⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	90⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M	110⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	91⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M	89	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	60
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,724,314 02, of which $352,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $211,000; Payments, $8,451,432 63; Balance, $103,342,122 90.

It was reported this afternoon that the American National Bank, a small concern on Broadway, below Wall-street, was in trouble with one of its managers. The Bank is not a member of or represented in the Clearing House, nor has it enjoyed, for a year or more past, much credit as a Bank of deposit, on a capital of about $350,000, owned principally, we believe, by a Western firm doing business in the same building. The deficit or defalcation spoken of this afternoon is said to amount to $100,000. The circulation of the Bank is secured at Washington.

Mr. J. P. Paulison, an experienced and capable officer, has been elected Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

The Missouri *Patriot* says of the Southwest Pacific Railroad:

"We understand from Hon. S. H. Boyd that the gross receipt of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, from Franklin to Rolla, is now averaging about $12,500 per month, and the business constantly increasing. Up to about three months ago the receipt of the road averaged but about $4,000 per month. As the road advances its business will greatly increase, and will take from Sedalia a heavy amount of business west of this now going to that place. There is also a large amount of business done at Sedalia for Northwest Arkansas, which will be transferred to our road as it advances. This road is now merged into the Atlantic and Pacific road, running from St. Louis to San Francisco."

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay, will hold his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, Thursday, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom; No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors and others, including California State Bonds, Insurance, Bank Stocks and other Securities.

Canadian Trade Since the Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The exports instead of decreasing actually increased, the figures being: Total value of exports in 1865, $7,512,752; do. 1866, $8,599,030. There is a falling off in the exports "by rail," but this is more than made up by the increased exports "by sea," and shows how we were driven to seek a new, and, we believe, more profitable—at all events a self-reliant—market for the balance of the goods thrown on our hands by the protective tariff of the United States.

In 1865, for instance, the exports from Montreal "by rail," came to a total value of $2,977,135, and last year fell to $1,742,042. The exports "by sea," on the other hand, only amounted to $4,535,617 in 1865, and last year had risen in value to $6,856,988. We sold, Montreal alone considered, one million less to the Americans, but then found extra direct sale for two millions with the British and Lower Province consumers.

We now propose to point out the items more immediately affected by the treaty, in order to show how our interests were affected by its abrogation. This will be best shown in a comparative tabular form:

	1865.	1866.
Plank and boards	$18,662	$35,568
Shingles	558	1,196
Other woods	6,103	14,457
Copper ore	550	12,457
Pig and scrap iron	1,842	2,068
Pickled Fish	10,768	9,820
Horses	414,588	387,467
Horned cattle	89,934	77,052
Swine	23,002	6,789
Sheep	81,688	1,008
Poultry	17,910	32,685
Butter	337,592	262,690
Cheese	5,693	15,256
Eggs	128,087	72,263
Hides	4,862	2,749
Pork	6,171	57,005
Wool	48,987	19,973

The following recapitulation will also show where the great increases and decreases of the exports generally particularly take place:

	1865.		1866.	
	By Sea.	By Rail.	By Sea.	By Rail.
The mine	$891	$3,392	$35,080	$14,895
The Fisheries	1,489	11,917		9,329
The forest	667,798	235,732	459,447	147,608
Animals	1,049,838	1,122,660	1,444,949	1,945,288
Agriculture	1,560,083	405,527	3,370,902	345,876
Manufactures	225,929	66,978	297,186	126,318

These figures show an increase last year of $46,687 in articles the produce of the mine; a decrease of $4,137 in fish and oil; a decrease of $216,465 in the produce of the forest; an increase of $26,739 in animals and their products; an increase of $1,751,213 in agricultural produce, and an increase also in manufactures of $130,697. So far as this port, therefore, is concerned, we have no reason to complain of the abrogation of the treaty, an increase instead of a decrease being remarkably perceptible on the general result.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.

$11 paid in at	$8
$14 paid in at	$11
$17 paid in at	$14

Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 700 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bbls. and 3,406 bags Corn Meal, 12,725 bushels Corn, 70 bushels Rye, 5,750 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 1,770 bbls. Pork, 381 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,759 pkgs. Lard, 135 pkgs. Beef, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots Have been in moderate request at $8 25@ $8 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls continue dull and nominal at $11 25@$11 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, mainly for Rio, at steady prices. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, but held with firmness. Middlings, 34c.@35½c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,700 bales, against receipts of 1,587 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,486
Receipts last week	18,689
Receipts preceding week	19,174
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	71,018
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	220,449
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	42,492
Exports since Sept. 1	155,960
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	175,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	968,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	437,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	550,000

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, rather firmer prices were realized. The lots disposed of amounted to 6,000 tons Lump at $4@$4 20; 4,000 tons Steamer at $5 35@$5 50; 5,000 tons Grate at $5 75@$6 10; 5,000 tons Egg at $5 25@$5 35; 7,000 tons Stove at $5 75@$5 87½, and 3,000 tons Chestnut Coal at $4 45@$4 87½ ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active inquiry for State and Western Flour to-day. The low grades have been offered freely, and have been quoted lower, while medium brands have been less abundant and have been steadier in price. High grades have been in least request and have been irregular. Toward the close holders were rather less eager to realize, anticipating an early improvement in the market in view of the current light receipts and the steady diminution of the available supplies here. Sales since our last have been 11,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$10 15; common to good Extra State, good, at $10 25@$11 15; good to choice do., do. at $11 20 @$12 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$12 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 10	@10 15
Extra State	10 25	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 25	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 95	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is inactive and heavy. Sales since our last 320 bbls., at $11 15@$13 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 25@$16 25 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $12 25@$14 75 for extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $6 40@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in rather more demand at $2 75@ $3 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and much depressed. Sales have been confined to 11,000 bushels, including No. 3 to common No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 05@$2 15; and choice Amber State at $3 05 ℘ bushel. Corn has been decidedly lower, and more active at the reduced figures, closing with a slight upward tendency. Sales since our last 61,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 12@$1 12 for do. afloat; $1 05 @$1 10 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are in more request at drooping prices, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 60c.@63c., and State at 67½c.@69c., the latter rate for choice, ℘ bushel; sales of 43,000 bushels. Barley is in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last 29,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 20 for Canada West, free, and $1 05 for State ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye has been quiet; sales 11,400 bushels, including Canada, in bond, at $1 14, Western at $1 23@$1 27, and State at $1 27@$1 29 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in rather more request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c. @55c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $3 87 @$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 20; Red Oil at 75c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day, at 19c. @19½c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 43c.@45c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but decidedly lower in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,300 bbls., in lots, at $19 50 @$20 50 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 12½ for new Western Mess: $18 87½@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19, cash; $16 62½@$17 for Prime Mess; $19@ $20 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, March, part at $20 68½@ $20 75, and next four months at $20 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in active request; sales 950 pkgs. at 8½c.@ 9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is in more active demand at steady prices; sales 980 boxes, at 11½c.@11½c. for short rib; 10½c. for rough sides, and 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut ℘ lb. Lard is in rather more demand; sales since our last 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c. @12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13c., with small lots of very choice at a shade higher prices for new, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and wanted, at 9c.@9½c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef is in more demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 530 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand at $32@$35 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 360 tierces. Beef Hams have been in good request at $31@$35 ℘ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Butter is quiet at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	.42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	.43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb	.30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	.22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	.18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	.25	@28

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	.17	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	.17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	.17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	.16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	.9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	.15	@16

SEEDS—There has been a better inquiry for Clover to-day at 13c.@14½c., chiefly at 13½c.@14c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat brisker, at steady prices. Sales since our last 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@11½c., and 365 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 69,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 112,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY.—Bonded has been in demand at 28c.@ 30c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales of Cotton at ¼d.@5 16d. ℘ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ℘ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℘ 280 lbs.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For London, 38,000 bushels Barley at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 1½c. ℘ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 400 bbls. Shoepegs, by sailing vessel, at 2s. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, a brig, with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

One lot north side 46th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av., No. 331, 25x100; one lot adjoining, No. 333, 25x100; one lot and building adjoining, No. 335, 25x100	$6,800
Three lots south side 76th-st., 325 feet east of 4th-av., 25x½-block, each	1,675
House and lot No. 173 10th-av.; house 24.8x50; lot 24.8x100	9,850
One gore lot north side 111th-st., 225 feet east of 5th-av., 30.1x50x45x57	680
House and lot south side Hart-st., Brooklyn, 225 east of Marcy-av.; house 22x36; lot 37.6x100	4,200
One lot south side 98th-st., 335 feet east of 3d-av., 25x100; one do. adjoining, 25x100, each	300
Two lots north side 78th-st., 155 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x½-block, each	1,500
Two lots adjoining above, each 25x½-block, each	1,450
Three lots north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x½-block, each	605

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

No. 122 Warren-st., four-story brick store, 25x80	$30,000
No. 186 Warren-st., five-story and attic brick store, 22 by an average depth of 84 feet	27,800
No. 185 Duane-st., five-story brick store, 25x80	20,100
No. 18 King-st., two-story brick house, 21x75	6,900
No. 191 Duane-st., four-story brick store, 20x80	20,100
No. 193 Duane-st., four-story brick store, 20x80	24,800

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—ROSE OF CASTILE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, PIZARRO; Or, THE DEATH OF ROLLA. G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Max Maretzek's Italian Opera—FRA DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Snappard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN, the Great Polynational Mimic.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, THREE-FOLD CULTURE OF MAN.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' CONCERT for the Orpheon Free Choral Fund.

FIFTH-AV. SKATING PARK,
58th to 59th-st.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A. MACMILLAN.

BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.
THIS EVENING, COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Misses Kate M. Wellet and Mary L. Wescott.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Jan. 30. The Italian Admiral PERSANO, who has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice, is to be placed on trial for incompetency and disobedience.

The surveys for the new boundary line between Austria and Italy have been completed.

It is Gen. KELERGIS, and not RANJARIS, who is coming on a mission to the United States from Greece.

CONGRESS.

The President's Message vetoing the Nebraska Bill was read in the Senate yesterday, and ordered to be printed. The Finance Committee reported adversely upon the House Gold Bill. The bill providing for the punishment of crimes against the currency and securities of the United States was reconsidered, and amendments adopted reducing the amount of punishment for the offences mentioned. The bill now goes back to the House for its concurrence. A resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER calling upon the President for the original letter which was the foundation of the Motley correspondence, gave rise to some debate, but the morning hour expired before the resolution could be acted upon. The bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Education at Washington was reported without amendment. It provides for the establishment of a Bureau for the collection of educational statistics from the several States and Territories, with proper officers to take charge of the same. A bill appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a telegraph line between Washington and New-York cities, to the use of which the Government shall have prior claim, was introduced by Mr. BROWN. It provides that when the line is not in use by the Government it may be used for general business, messages to be charged for at the rate of one-half cent a word. A bill prohibiting Territorial officers leaving their posts or receiving leaves of absence for more than thirty days at a time, was passed. The Tariff bill was discussed in both the afternoon and evening sessions, and various amendments debated. It will be further considered to-day.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. ELIOTT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to fix the compensation of officers of the revenue cutter service. It allows to captains on duty $2,500 per annum, first lieutenants and chief engineers, $1,800; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers, $1,500; to the same officers, when waiting for orders or on leave, $1,800, $1,500 and $1,200 per annum respectively. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an assertion by Congress of the principle that the naturalization by the United States of the subjects of any other State exempts such naturalized citizen from the performance of military service under any foreign government so long as he chooses to retain the rights conferred by naturalization. Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill providing for the establishment of common schools in the District of Columbia for all children between the ages of six and sixteen years, regardless of sex or color. It also provides that no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote within the District for any public officer unless he shall have sent his child or ward, if of the proper age, to either the common school or some other during a portion of the preceding year. One-third of the expense of the schools to be borne by the United States and the remainder by the District. The bill providing for an annual inspection of Indian affairs was debated by Messrs. SCHENCK, RAYMOND, WINDOM and others. The proviso of the bill which stipulates that the Inspectors for each district shall consist of one person appointed by the President, one officer of the army, the third to be the nominee of the numerous religious societies, was the subject of much ridicule. The discussion will be renewed to-day. In the Committee of the Whole the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was considered, the question being upon the proviso prohibiting the payment of any further sums for the support of the United States at Rome. A letter from Rome from Rev. Dr. PAYNE, dated Jan. 4, 1867, establishing the fact of the late suppression of Protestant worship in Rome, was read. The letter declares that "Papal Rome was less tolerant than Pagan Rome had been." A proviso was finally adopted to the effect that no money should be paid for the support of the legation at Rome after the close of the present fiscal year. Subsequently provision was made for a consul to be located there. The bill providing for the expenses of the Military Academy at West Point was also considered in committee, and various amendments offered.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a number of bills were reported favorably, among them one providing for a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing, and one for the better protection of baggage on railroads and steamboats. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Long Island Canal Basin, and of one to construct an underground railroad in New-York. A bill was introduced providing that all hospitals and charitable institutions receiving money from the State shall be placed under the supervision of three Commissioners, who shall see that such money is expended in good faith. A bill was also introduced prohibiting the employment on railroads of persons who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Among the bills noticed in the House yesterday was one to amend the city charter of Brooklyn, and one to open Lafayette-square in that city. Also one to amend the charter of this City, and one for the establishment of a law library here. The resolution appointing a Committee to inquire into the neglect of JAMES R. WHITING, street contractor, to keep the streets of this City clean, was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Canada there are thirteen railway companies—two closed and eleven in operation—independent of each other. The joint earnings of the eleven roads in operation in 1866, as shown by an official statement recently published, were, from passengers, $4,290,776; from freight, $6,221,108; and from mails and sundries, $457,079. Total earnings in 1866, $10,968,963, against $10,793,378 in 1865. The earnings of the several roads were as follows: Grand Trunk, $6,639,260; Great Western, $3,264,402; Northern, $512,872; Brockville and Ottawa, $111,086; Port Hope and L. & B., $178,512; Prescott and Ottawa, $104,420; London and Pt. Stanley, $35,490; Welland, $106,944; Carillon and Grenville, $9,969; St. Lawrence and Industrie, $6,008.

The work of constructing a second track on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway (between Port Jervis and Susquehanna Depot) is being pushed forward rapidly. About 300 laborers are now employed on the work. In the Spring the force will be increased to 800 men, and it is expected that at least thirty miles of the second track will be in use by the 1st of December next.

Recent advices from Ecuador state that upon the application from our Minister, Hon. WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL, the Government has purchased cemetery grounds at Quito, for the burial of Americans and other foreigners not of the Catholic faith. Mr. CASHMERE, an American, was the first person interred in the grounds.

More trouble with the freedmen on the Cheves plantation, in South Carolina, is reported. Troops have been sent from Savannah to quell the disturbance. Lieut. LEMON, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot at by a negro, and the fire being returned by the Lieutenant, the negro was killed. It is rumored that Capt. BRANDT is held as a prisoner by the negroes.

Ten Fenians recently tried at Toronto were, yesterday, sentenced to be hung on the 5th of March. Their names are Patrick Norton, F. H. Maxwell, Patrick O'Neil, James Beech, Daniel Quinn, P. Ledwith, John O'Connor, John Rogan, Owen Kennedy and John Gallagher.

J. J. BRYANT, for many years keeper of a faro bank in New-Orleans, was shot and killed yesterday by a Texan lawyer, Judge FREDERICK TATE. The difficulty was occasioned by a third party passing a forged check on BRYANT.

Yesterday, as the mail-bags containing letters for Prussia were being conveyed to the steamer in Boston, they fell from the wagon, and the steamer sailed without them. They were subsequently recovered, and will go by next steamer.

The internal revenue receipts at the office in Boston for the month of December were $157,583 99.

The Royal Artillery was out for parade and target practice on the ice at Toronto yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of the action entitled WILLIAM COOPER vs. WILLIAM CONKLIN has been terminated by the Jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. When this announcement was made in court, Justice PECKHAM, presiding, said: "Gentlemen, I do not think there is any evidence in this case to justify such a verdict. I direct the Clerk to enter an order setting aside your verdict, and allowing a new trial, with costs, to abide the event." This disposition of the matter evidently took the jurors by surprise, and some of them were apparently much mortified in consequence of the rebuke administered to them by the Court. One member of the panel was heard to say: "The task of a juror is the most thankless of any that can be imposed upon a citizen in this country."

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, at which a remonstrance against the bill now before the Legislature to repeal the existing law relative to public instruction, and to authorize the appointment of a Metropolitan Board of Education, was adopted, and a Committee consisting of Messrs. LARRAMORE, ALLEN and FARR was appointed to proceed to Albany for the purpose of enlightening the members of the Legislature as to the success of the present system. A letter was received from Commissioner S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, stating his own satisfaction with the present law and the operation of the system under it, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and a copy to be furnished to the Committee alluded to, to be used by them as they might deem important.

In the Law column is the report of a case, in which the City of New-York is appellant, now pending before the United States Supreme Court, which is of great importance to taxpayers. The appeal raises the question of the authority of the Common Council to throw into the public streets any portion of the public parks or other City real estate. The appeal is by the City from a judgment of the United States Circuit Court against it for $10,000.

A fire broke out in one of the departments of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburgh, on the night of the 25th instant, resulting in the total destruction of the north building. One of the tutors had a narrow escape in his endeavors to save some valuable pamphlets and instruments. The loss is heavy, and many of the students will be deprived of accommodations for the remainder of the session. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

JACK RAND, *alias* Stewart, *alias* Waldron, who was arrested in Albany by Detective ELDER, on a charge of being one of the persons engaged in the Lord bond robbery, to the amount of $1,800,000, which was committed in this City last March, has been brought to New-York and locked up in the Tombs for trial, he having been already indicted by the Grand Jury.

GEO. CALVERT, a messenger in the employ of C. C. PARKS & Co., No. 34 New-street, a short time since robbed them of $40,000 in gold-checks, with which he was entrusted, and fled to Montreal, Canada. After the most persistent efforts he was discovered by Detectives GILMOUR and MCDOUGALL and arrested. Only $35,000 of the money was recovered.

ADOLPH ZICKERT, a broom manufacturer, of No. 107 Warren-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and committed for examination, on a charge of having attempted to set fire to his premises on the evening of the 28th inst. The chain of evidence against the accused is complete and conclusive.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 536 Broadway, resulting in an aggregate loss of $38,000, covered by insurance. HERMAN SCHLENBERG and JULIUS BERGER, two of the employes, made their escape from the third story windows. They are now under arrest on suspicion of arson.

The motion made in the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, a few days since, in the case of EDWARD T. SMITH vs. CHAUNCEY B. WOODWORTH, has been granted, and the injunction dissolved. The case has already been referred to in our law reports.

Judge GILBERT yesterday decided in the case of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn vs. The County Treasurer, that U. S. Government Certificates of Indebtedness are not exempt from local taxation.

The resin, oil and whisky distillery of CASEY & MCGOWAN, at the corner of Richard and Commerce streets, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

Navigation is entirely suspended in Long Island Sound. Some of the Boston steamers proceeded yesterday by the outside route.

Business in Produce was more active yesterday, but prices were irregular, and in most instances of variation lower. Merchandise was quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 510 vessels of all classes in port.

Bribery in Public Office—How it is Protected and Promoted.

We observe that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to punish bribery at elections. This may be quite right and proper. But we venture to suggest that a bill to change the law concerning bribery of public officers, including members of the Legislature and of municipal corporations, is imperatively demanded by the public good and the reputation of these public bodies. The conviction is general that corruption pervades them all,—that members of them all sell their votes,—some for money and others for shares in the valuable interests their votes create. It is quite useless to deny, and folly to ignore, the fact that this belief is universal. The credit of all these bodies suffers from it, and to a greater or less extent the personal credit of every member of them is more or less affected. No man, whose reputation is not very well established, can afford to be a member of our Common Council now, and the same thing is rapidly becoming true of the Legislature. And the fact that men known to be among the most venal and corrupt members of the community, are always foremost in seeking these places, strengthens and confirms this belief.

There is a law on the statute book punishing bribery and corruption. But nobody was ever convicted under it. Why? Is it because the offence is utterly unknown? Does any one suppose for a moment that this is the reason? Is it because no *evidence* of the offence can be produced. Charges are frequently made of bribery, and occasionally investigations have been ordered, but no convictions ever follow. The inquiry always ends in smoke. Proof of the offence cannot be had. Nobody ever comes forward to sustain the charges, and so, as a matter of course, the whole thing falls through.

But why cannot proof be obtained? Because a witness, if he knows anything, is liable to precisely the same punishment as the culprit. The men who make the law take very good care to protect themselves against testimony. They make it just as great an offence for a man to *offer* a bribe to a public officer as it is for the public officer to *accept* the bribe. Both parties are put upon exactly the same footing: and this, as a matter of course, shuts and bars the door against the only evidence that the case admits of. The only witnesses to a case of bribery are the parties directly concerned,—the party bribing and the officer bribed. They do not invite spectators, nor, as a general thing, do they reduce their propositions to writing. The whole transaction is, of necessity, secret, and the knowledge of it is, of necessity, confined to the persons engaged in it. Punishing both parties alike is an effectual protection for both,—since neither can expose the other without involving himself in the same penalty. This is not accidental. It was devised originally, and is maintained for the express purpose of protecting members of public bodies in the practice of corruptions by which they profit. And the very men most deeply involved in these practices are the loudest in denouncing them, and in demanding investigation,—because they know perfectly well that they are protected from exposure,—that the only persons who know their guilt dare not come forward to expose it, and that an inquiry which fails to prove any wrong operates in effect as an indorsement of conduct and character.

If the Legislature is in earnest in the attempt to prevent bribery and corruption, among public officers as well as at elections,—among their own members as well as at the polls, nothing is easier. Let them inflict the penalties prescribed upon the public officer who takes a bribe, but not the man who offers it, provided he will give evidence in the case. Make it the interest of every man, whose interests and rights ever happen to be at the mercy of public bodies, to expose, punish and disgrace the legislator or other officer who accepts a bribe in any form.

But, it is said in reply, the one is just as guilty as the other; it is quite as high a crime to offer a bribe as to accept one;—why, then, punish the one and not the other? In the first place, this plea is not true:—it is *not* as great a crime, either in morals or in reference to the public welfare, to offer a bribe as it is to take one. A public officer is acting under oath. He has sworn to obey the law—to act honestly and with sole and exclusive regard to the public good. If he takes a bribe he not only does an immoral act, but he breaks his oath. He becomes guilty of perjury, as well as corruption. He betrays the interest of the public at large and violates a trust reposed in him by his constituents which ought to be sacred and inviolable. This certainly is a far higher offence than that of the man who tempts him. The latter is not under oath nor under any other responsibility than that which rests upon every citizen. He betrays no trust and sacrifices no interest which has been intrusted to his care. He may be and generally is merely resorting, for his own protection, to the only means by which he can save himself from ruin. He acts under a compulsion which the practices of the Legislature have imposed upon him. It is absurd to put his offence on a level with that of the sworn public officer who accepts the bribe, and betrays the public interest in violation of his oath, solely for his personal advantage.

But even if this were otherwise, the public welfare demands that a distinction should be made between the cases. The same principle which dictates the admission of an accomplice in crime, as State's evidence, would lead to the same action here. The promotion of the ends of justice requires and would justify such an amendment of the law as we recommend. Even that might not prevent corruption in all cases, but its tendency would be in the right direction. Members of the Legislature will be very careful about accepting bribes, or entertaining any propositions for accepting bribes, and still more careful about *making* propositions *to be* bribed themselves, if they know that their accomplices are released from their enforced silence, and may bring them to a strict account for their offences. But we have no expectation that any such change in the law will ever be made. The same influences which have prevented it heretofore will continue to operate hereafter. Indeed they have grown stronger and stronger with every successive Legislature. The direct operation and effect of the existing law is to *promote* bribery by preventing its exposure, and it has had this effect. It is perfectly notorious, not perhaps to the public at large, but to all whose interests or necessities have compelled them to go to the Legislature for aid or relief, that no bill "with money in it," (as the phrase runs,) can be passed except through the direct bribery of members. No matter how just the case may be, no matter how large the interest involved, no matter how deeply the public welfare may be concerned, not a step can be taken, until the votes and support of certain members have been secured. We know this to be true; and, if the law shutting out testimony were repealed, it could be proved.

The Schools of New-York—Alterations in the Law.

Before the Legislature decides to put our School Law under the control of a central paid Commission, we would advise the members to read and study with care the admirable report of Superintendent RANDALL, which we published yesterday. There are many specious pleas for interference. Persons very unfit to be Trustees are not unfrequently elected in the different Wards. In some of the lower districts the retailers of gin have the preference over respectable and responsible residents. But these elections are, after all, exceptional, and every year of late has witnessed an improvement in the class of men who offer for the honorary and honorable office of Trustee.

Good men of family feel bound by self-interest to work for the improvement of the Schools in their own particular Wards. Men whom no offer of money could tempt to take office are willing, at much personal sacrifice, to give their time to the improvement of the schools where they send their own children to be educated. And this feeling of parental pride is stimulated and encouraged under our present system. There is nothing more grateful to a high-minded citizen than the recognition of the young folks of his own neighborhood. He likes to be known to them. Their smiles are pleasant to him. He sees in the innocent look of the stranger child an appeal for his good will and regard, which he always looks for from the youngsters at his own fireside. Elected to the post of a Trustee, they know that he is no mercenary hireling sent among them to do some perfunctory duty, and to return among them at stated intervals—a stranger once—a stranger always. They can point out where he lives in their own neighborhood. His little folks are known to them. They feel instinctively that along with his own children they share in his kindly recognition. And they discover that he is in a sense *theirs* as they are *his*.

No intelligent citizen shuts his eyes to the abuses which occasionally grow out of election even for unpaid offices. But no intelligent citizen who has taken the trouble to look into the practical working of our common school system can feel a doubt as to the importance of having resident Trustees in the separate Wards willing to serve only for the unspeakable honor of helping along the cause of public school education. The relation established between the *mature*, and the *rising* generation in particular neighborhoods, has a double influence. It acts healthily on the young; it acts with even perhaps greater and more beneficial influence on those who are up in life. No man who apprehends or at all appreciates the duty of a School Trustee can help being better for engaging in the service. It is a schooling for him more valuable, perhaps, than any he ever before received. And in proportion as his interest in the labor grows, in the same proportion do his voluntary services bear fruit in the efficiency and excellence of the schools over which he has superintendence.

These considerations we would strongly urge upon the attention of the Legislature before any radical change is attempted in the system, as far as it applies to New-York. We are satisfied that the character, standing and responsibility of our School Trustees are every year improving. We are also satisfied that men of training and independence can be found in greater numbers now than ever before, who would give time and faithful labor to this branch of public duty, and who would have nothing to fear from competition by inferior candidates in a popular election. What the most considerate and reflecting class among us, therefore, ask at the hands of the Legislature is *delay*. Things are very far from being in a perfect condition. But what we claim is, that strong and earnest efforts are being made looking to improvement,—not merely in the social standing of those who present themselves for the office of Trustees—but in their disinterestedness and their readiness for self-sacrifice. If this sentiment is growing—and we maintain it is—why seek to kill it out? Why reduce duty of so high an order to the standard of mere perfunctory service? Why not leave to the responsible residents of separate Wards the honor of looking into the economy of institutions which concern themselves as heads of families far more than they can concern the world beside? The Legislature had better study the facts and bearings of the whole case before it goes further.

A CANAL-STREET FERRY.—We have received a communication from Mr. SHIPPEN, of the Hoboken Ferry Company, stating that there was no resale to the Company, and that the slip was in fact extinguished. While accepting this statement, we do not perceive that the main question is affected, as to how far the Company was bound to discharge its obligation and duty to the public in respect to its franchise by obtaining a site as near as possible to the old one.

While making his statement, Mr. SHIPPEN very properly alludes to the Barclay-street Ferry and its inconveniences, and he says that the complaints are too indefinite to be answered. But he adds that the space at that ferry is larger than at any other in this City. Perhaps he forgot the Jersey City, the Fulton and the Wall-street Ferries, which have double slips at both ends of their lines. The lighting is spoken of also in his letter. It is stated that the Company pays $159 30 per month for gas at the Barclay-street Ferry-house; but that has nothing to do with the subject. Of course, whether there is light enough is another matter, and if it is a "matter of opinion," we are not far wrong in concluding that the Company stands alone. As to indefinite complaints, one is that the entrance on one side and the waiting-rooms on both sides are wholly inadequate and ill-contrived. If it is right that the public be over-crowded, that at Hoboken there be no refuge from tobacco smoke for gentlemen, unless they violate the sanctity of a den called the Ladies' Room; that the ladies' room be intruded upon by gentlemen; that at Barclay-street the ferry-house be crowded worse than the vestibule of any theatre, and that here also there is no effective separation to prevent ladies being smoked while waiting, and subjected to violent crushing; that there is no effective shutting off of tobacco smoke from what used to be thought a ladies' room; that the entrances are daily jammed full by angry crowds; that the boats are also jammed full by these crowds, creating constant alarm and discomfort—if all these things are right, there is no more to be said. The passengers do *not* seem to think it is right, and we but represent their opinion, which, although Mr. SHIPPEN has "no idea of answering newspaper attacks," we are bound to do.

The Clouds Accumulating—Turkey About to Fall to Pieces.

"The Oriental question is reopened. It is of little importance who opened it; it is given to nobody to repress it." Thus the *Siècle* of Paris, of Jan. 15, begins its editorial on this all-absorbing topic. Our French cotemporary is probably right. The system of theocratic government, so indivisible from Ottoman rule, is an exotic in Europe, has never been acclimated, and no diplomatic juggling can much longer sustain and maintain it. It is not from any religious impulses that we speak so. It is the irresistible spirit of progress that pushes on events for the ultimate downfall of Turkey, and we only utter what every one with his eyes open, and capable of judging, must have seen and recognized for himself. While to the north, the west and south of Turkey, all nations by a liberal adoption of the progressive spirit of the age have been more or less advancing, and the development, intellectual, moral, material and political of the lowest strata of society has been gradually upward, Turkey has remained stagnant in the pond of an absolute theocracy, with a form of government that may have been appropriate for the Tartars, Mongols, Arabs or Moors, ten or even six centuries ago, but to-day must appear repulsive to every civilized people.

It was this very fact, not openly avowed but tacitly felt, which gave *Philhellenism* such universal spread during the years of the last Greek revolution, and prompted our own HENRY CLAY to his eloquent appeal in favor of the Greeks; which inspired President MONROE to declare, in his annual message of 1823, that "the dominion of the Turk is forever gone," and that "it is hoped that Greece will achieve her independence." It was this that then impelled Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans to volunteer in the Greek army of liberation, and that applauded the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown to the suffering Greek by the American squadron in the Mediterranean. The independence of Greece, then, was the work of the joint assistance of all liberal-minded nations. Selfish diplomacy, however, circumscribed her limits, and millions of struggling Christians were heartlessly left to the rude dominion of the Turk, under the plea of preserving the balance of power by maintaining for Turkey in Europe a mere shadow of independence.

Ever since, this Oriental question has disturbed the repose of Continental rulers from time to time. The so-called "questions" of the Danubian Principalities, of Bosnia, Servia, Montenegro, of the neutrality of the Black Sea, of the possession of the mouths of the Danube, even that of the possession or Christian protection of the holy places in Palestine, are but so many parts of the all-absorbing topic of the continued existence of Turkey in Europe in its present condition of stagnant and retrograde theocracy. Some weeks ago, a prominent French diplomatist was reported to have declared that if these troubles be not settled six weeks thence, they will certainly outgrow diplomacy. And it seems from latest advices, by mail as well as by telegraph, that they have already done so. Turkey is arming to a prodigious extent, considering the vapid and indolent character of her Mussulman population; little Greece is marshaling nearly all her available forces; Russia and Austria are concentrating troops upon every adjacent point where their immediate use are likely to be wanted; the Italians are in a paroxysm of excitement, and flock in hundreds and thousands to the aid of Crete and the Greeks, for whom they feel as for a cognate nationality. Public opinion in France and England is becoming highly excited and may push their unwilling Governments to some action.

Thus we see nearly the whole of Europe "girding its loins" for the impending fray, and all signs point to the fact that this time Turkey will find few if any allies. The story of Arkadi struck a sympathetic chord as did that of Missolonghi, and if once more the Turk shall be called to face in battle the forces of civilized Europe, let us hope it may be for the last time, and that it will end with quartering him somewhere in Asia, where he came from and where he properly belongs. Possibly, NAPOLEON may fear that his pet scheme of the great Exhibition may be spoiled or largely interfered with; possibly he may attempt and succeed to postpone the outbreak till after its close, but possibly also he may become compelled to have the contest localized to Turkish territory. But let the flames of general war rise blood-red in the East, and no man on earth can tell where they will not light for fresh prey. Whatever may be the other results, the end of Turkey seems near at hand.

THE ERA OF AMUSEMENTS.—The astonishing extent to which our people are patronizing the theatres and other places of popular amusement, marks an era in the annals of our City. At no time in many years have the houses of entertainment been so thronged, at no time have the various public resorts been so gay as at the present. Wallack's theatre, the New-York Theatre, the Olympic, Winter Garden, the Minstrels, the Concert Halls and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, are literally packed with the residents of our City, and the strangers who fill our hotels and overcrowd our boarding-houses. General business is dull, trade of all kinds is slack, but now, as ever in such times, the people crave excitement and insist upon amusement. The lists of Irving Hall and other prominent places are filled until a late date in the Spring with engagements for balls, fancy-dress parties, club reunions and social festivities. The Academy of Music, which will be reopened early in March, is already in active demand, and the public places of Brooklyn and other neighboring cities, are engaged for the Winter and the earlier months of the Spring. The reason for this amusement mania is two-fold. In the first place, foreseeing a Winter of peculiar hardship and pecuniary embarrassment, the managers of our leading theatres provided attractions novel and worthy of support, and in the second place, the people finding themselves, in thousands of instances, low-spirited, down-hearted, careworn and anxious, avail themselves of this normal and healthful mode of reviving their courage and renewing their hope. "One devil driven out makes room for seven angels," says an old proverb. One night of proper, joyful exhilaration insures weeks of content, and provides food for the hungry mind and rest for the weary brain. Under the legitimate and helpful censorship of the vigilant popular eye, our theatres and other places of recreation have grown to proportions at once metropolitan and commendable. As a rule they are well managed, properly guarded, carefully watched and honestly directed in the interest of the public. Naturally, then, the people turn with confidence to those whose avocation is to amuse, for cheer and comfort in the hour of despondency, and for sympathetic jollity in the hour of prosperity. The days are passed when public entertainment is synonymous with popular corruption, for an intelligent community has long since determined that all things have their use, and few are more useful, when properly administered, than the very places and instruments which a score of years ago were condemned by universal public sentiment as immoral and tending to the degradation of the people.

The Late Dull Spell in the City.

The last day or two of sunshine and clear atmosphere have almost entirely dispelled the dullness and torpor which the Metropolis had lain under during the previous fortnight.

New-York has never been more dull, stupid, heavy and helpless than during the last half of the month which ends to-day. The times have been worse even than during the blazing months of midsummer, when everybody is collapsed and nobody is in town—when the "sickly glare" of the sun wilts the flowers of Broadway, and when the omnibus horses are only saved from being burnt up by the copious streams of perspiration with which nature floods their anatomy. The just terminated snow-spell has been even more oppressive upon the City. All its interests have wilted. Its brave men have drooped their heads, and its superlative women have not displayed their plumage. Broadway has been dreary; the Park a wilderness; and the white winding sheet in which the City has been swathed has fitly typified the suspension of vitality that has benumbed all its members. From Wall-street may occasionally have been heard screams which indicated that life was not entirely extinct; but as the cadaverous semblances of humanity down there dolorously shrieked "Cumberland Preferred," "Rock Island," "Central" or "Erie," it was easy to tell they were getting *bitten* by the monsters to whom they appealed in such a way as to make it hopeless that they should ever survive.

All wholesale business has been at a standstill. The season, according to Gunter, is very naturally and properly a dull one; but when, in addition to the ordinary causes of January dullness, we were entirely bound up, and bound in, and bound out, with such an extraordinary snow, the thing reached an admirably dismal state. Nobody had orders for goods; but everybody who had, was prevented from delivering them. The streets of the City were impassable for drays, while the ice in the harbor and the snow on the railroad tracks combined to blockade our legitimate outlets and inlets. The great establishments down town were as deserted of customers as the wine-shops of Pompeii, and their hosts of idle employes could find no more profitable employment of their muscle than in the contemplation of subjectivity and the Final Cause, or the desirableness of an investment in the next new lottery.

The retail business, in general, was hardly any livelier. The shops on Broadway, and on the great avenues of retail trade, were like banquet halls deserted—their patrons fled, their glory dead, and all but the melancholy clerks departed. They spake to each other in hollow voices of the days that had fled, or attempted furtively to read a few pages of a pirate tale in the more retired parts of the shop. They walked to and fro, and went up and down, like Satan in the Book of Job; and as they looked out on the drifting snow and up at the ashen sky, they felt that after all it might not be so bad a thing to be hung. It is true, there was a class of retail stores where business hardly flagged, as it never has flagged, and never will flag. We refer to the ten thousand "corner" grocery-shops where half a million of our citizens procure their daily supplies of the necessaries of life. Though it were to "rain cats and dogs," after the style set forth in BEARD's new picture, or even "pitchforks," without regard to style at all, there would be little falling off in their sales; for their customers must have bread and butter, and coffee and sugar, and vegetables and potatoes, and flesh or fish, and wood and coal; and as purchases are usually only made to supply the wants of day by day, it is certain as fate that every day in all seasons will find its procession of buyers with their baskets in their hands. But with regard to that vast and varied series of retail activities, illustrated by all the shops in Broadway, from Canal-street to Union-square, and which, taking all the City over, represent a business to the extent of millions of dollars daily, there has been nearly as complete a stoppage of trade as though the City had been turned into a graveyard. And this is doubly true of the thousands of dealers in all varieties of ladies' wares.

We have spoken of the spasmodic signs of life in Wall-street during the snow-spell. But the tumbling down in such furious style of railroad and other stocks has by no means produced vivacity even there. Such sudden and violent unsettling of values never do, while the uneasiness they spread adds a new element of misery to the general dullness. It is noteworthy in this connection how remarkably steady gold has been during our bleak fortnight. Since the middle of January it has only fluctuated about one per centum altogether, and even yesterday it showed but little sign of animation. Gold, too, has felt the torpor of the times and the stupor of the storm.

The same cause that has for a fortnight bedulled all the business of the great City has interrupted the social festivities and *fests* of the season. Carriages have been snow-bound; travel and locomotion have been out of the question, the getting up of entertainments impossible, and the gay classes have found more pleasure in hibernation than in the hilarities that would otherwise have abounded. It is true that the theatres have overflowed almost every night; but we must account for that on the principle that induces ghosts to disport themselves in the glimpses of the moon, notwithstanding any casual inclemencies of the season. Another ground for it may have been that people desired to find justifiable reason for keeping up the one earthly business that has lately been open to all citizens—that of railing against Judge WHITING for his struggles to clean the streets. This enjoyment, or this activity, has been universal of late, and has furnished employment to thousands who otherwise might have fallen into intellectual or muscular imbecility.

The last day or two, however, there has been reason to believe that the dull spell and the snow-spell, which have crushed the City's life, are about to pass away. The sidewalks of Broadway yesterday were tolerable, and promenaders of both sexes made their appearance. The sun was in excellent mood, and shot his enlivening rays through the bracing air. The minor branches of City business began to pick up, and even several large laden drays were reported in motion among the warehouses on the lower end of the island. Everybody felt happy that the sheeted tyrant had raised his hand, and that the epoch of dullness and torpor at least gave promise of passing away.

A MISSION FROM GREECE TO THE UNITED STATES.—A cable telegram, dated yesterday, informs us that Gen. KALERGIS is to come "on a mission to the United States." Of what nature that mission is to be we are not precisely informed, but a former telegram notified us somewhat vaguely that he was to convey to the American people the thanks of the Greeks for the sympathy with which their struggles are viewed on this side. If this be assumed as a fact, then his mission may have nothing of an official character about it, and he will, no doubt, and ought to be, well received here by the people, speaking directly to the people. But if he is to be officially accredited to the Government of the United States, as the trusted representative of the Kingdom of Greece, this would betoken a hope on the part of the Greeks for more aid than our mere moral sympathy can give them; for it would be their first official representative here since their establishment as a nation, and can be viewed only as a compliment to the United States. But whether their hopes would be realized by our Government, whether the time has yet come when we should enter into the entangling meshes of European politics, is another question. The popular heart will always be on the side of those struggling for freedom and independence, though the official utterances of our Government be guided by the strict rules of neutrality.

Pay of Army Officers.

A bill was introduced in the Senate on Saturday last, and referred to the Military Committee, providing for an increase of pay to officers of the army. It gives to all officers who are not entitled to double rations or commutation therefor an increase of 25 per cent. on their pay proper for the next two years. It also fixes the price of rations for two years at fifty cents per ration for all officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who are serving with troops, but leaves it at thirty cents for those who are not with troops. No interference with the other emoluments of officers is proposed by this bill. There is no doubt but the pay of army officers heretofore, especially that of subalterns, has been totally inadequate to their necessities, and hence the proposed increase will be hailed with joy by them. Nor will that portion of taxpayers who are familiar with army matters object to paying the additional sum. But they do object to the subterfuge which is thrown around the salaries of officers, and protest against the mode of payment. The pay of an officer of the army should be like that of other Government officials, a stipulated sum per annum. Under existing regulations it is made up of his pay proper, a merely nominal sum, and commutation of rations, of servants, of servants' clothing, commutation of quarters and fuel, and other little items, making in the aggregate a sum to which his pay proper is but a trifle. These commutation moneys vary according to circumstances, and always operate to the prejudice of officers serving in the field and in favor of those who are stationed in cities and towns and doing fancy duty. By this system the officer doing hard duty in the field and suffering the hardships and privations of a campaign is paid far less a sum per month than an officer of the same rank who boards at Willard's or the Fifth-avenue Hotels, and does an hour or two office-duty a day. To exemplify this inequality of the present system of payments let us look at a representative case, that of a Major of cavalry, from whom we have the facts. While serving in the field with his regiment, and suffering all the hardships and exposures incident to an active campaign, his pay was as follows: Pay proper, per month, $80; commutation of rations (four per day for himself and one each for two servants) at 50 cents per ration, $90; two servants, $32; commutation of clothing for servants, $7; total, $209 per month, less revenue tax. The same officer detailed to fancy duty in a Western city received per month as follows: Pay proper, $80; commutation of rations, (field rate preserved,) $90; two servants, $32; commutation of clothing for servants, $7; staff officer to Major-General, $25; Judge-Advocate of Court-Martial, $2 50 per day, $75; commutation of fuel, 105 bushels, of market price say $30; total, $339 per month. The officer in the field was obliged to keep his servants; while in the city he hired a boy to black his boots and run errands for a couple of dollars a month, and saved his allowances. These are the actual allowances made by the existing regulations, and, as will be seen, offer a premium to officers to shirk the honorable duties of their profession, and loll at their ease in some Department Bureau. No wonder our cities swarm with officers of all grades, when they find a premium paid for idleness. Let the scale be turned the other way, and officers who do the legitimate work of their profession, by serving with their commands in the field, receive more pay than the idlers, and we shall have fewer officers willing to accept fancy positions, and the efficiency of our troops greatly enhanced by having their officers with them. The remuneration of army officers should be liberal—something better than the same class of men would ordinarily receive in civil life. They are, to a great extent, cut off from society, separated from friends and family, obliged to maintain their social *status* as gentlemen, and very frequently under circumstances involving great expense. The Government should hold out sufficient inducement to warrant gentlemen of intelligence and capacity in accepting positions in the army. But above all, the system of paying them by emoluments should cease altogether. In addition to the injustice of it, as we have shown above, there is something humiliating and degrading in an officer's charging and putting in his own pocket the commutation price of a servant's clothing and rations. This system of emoluments was invented by some one who desired to keep from the knowledge of the people the precise sums paid to army officers. But the day has passed when the necessity for such concealment existed, and now the people expect to pay a fair salary for a fair amount of labor or responsibility. If Congress will arrange a schedule of salaries for army officers, graduating it according to rank, and allowing a certain increase for each additional five years of honorable service, the officers will be thankful, the injustice of the present system will be done away with, and the public can then see what its servants are receiving, and will consequently be better satisfied.

WASHINGTON.

Smuggling Along the Border—The Paris Exposition Appropriation—The Tariff Bill to be Acted on To-day—Coal Dealing Lobbyists—The Postal Telegraph—Nominations by the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Some idea of the frauds that are constantly perpetrated upon the Government by smugglers may be formed from the report of a special agent of the Treasury Department, who was sent to investigate secretly what was going on along our frontiers. Included in the district investigated are twenty-three subordinate customs officers located at different points. The special agent, who was unknown to these officers, succeeded in making an arrangement with twenty-two of the officers for smuggling goods into the United States.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION APPROPRIATION.

The additional $88,000 for the expenses of the United States at the Paris Exposition, reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is divided up into the following items: For additional freights from New-York to Havre, $15,000; for transportation and freight from Havre to Paris, $10,000; for return freight of articles owned by the United States or lent to the Government by individuals, $10,000; for marine and fire insurance on the articles thus lent, $3,000; for additional steam power at Paris, in the Palace and the annex, or supplemental building, and in grounds adjacent, $10,000; for the exhibition of machines, agricultural and other, and for the erection of buildings to illustrate the education and agriculture of the United States, $15,000; for the necessary expense of collecting, classifying, labeling and packing mineralogical and metallurgical specimens to complete the exhibition of the mineral wealth of the United States, $5,000; for the necessary expense of laborers and extra service in the offices at Paris and New-York, $5,000; for the expenses of a secretary, clerks, scientific assistants and draftsmen, rooms and other incidental expenses of the Commission, $20,000.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate to-day was occupied with the consideration of the Tariff Bill, and to-night, after a short recess, met again. The bill will be finished to-morrow. Senator FESSENDEN, in the discussion of the question of competition, gave additional evidence in contradiction of his statement that he does not read the newspapers, by stating that arguments based on a fear of such competition were not worthy of notice in the Senate, and only fit for articles in the *Chronicle*, or in other cases where no arguments are required. It is thought that in this statement he gave evidence that he is a close reader.

COAL-DEALING LOBBYISTS.

When the Senate, this afternoon, rejected Mr. SUMNER's amendment to the Tariff Bill, proposing to reduce the duty on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton, there was a general scatterment of the male spectators in the galleries. It turned out that about two hundred Nova Scotia and New-England coal boatmen were on hand expecting that Mr. SUMNER's amendment would be adopted, but the decided vote against the proposed reduction of duty struck consternation into the ranks of the lobbyists, and they cleared out.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WASHBURN having gone to Europe, it was feared by the friends of the House Postal Telegraph Bill that the measure would fail for lack of an energetic advocate in that branch of Congress, and therefore Senator BROWN introduced in the Senate to-day a bill similar to Mr. WASHBURN's.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated Hon. H. R. HURLBURD to be Comptroller of the Currency. The nomination was made to the Senate yesterday. It is understood that WM. H. HARBESON has been nominated to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, in place of JOHNSTON, rejected by the Senate a few days ago. JOS. PAGE, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been named as Director of the United States Mint in that city, to succeed Mr. MILWARD, rejected by the Senate.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House disposed of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill to-day, and amended it in Committee of the Whole by striking out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of Minister KING at Rome, and providing that our Government shall in future be represented in the Papal dominions by a Consular officer only.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The reorganization of the Indian Bureau and its transfer from the Interior to the War Department was discussed at length and finally made the special order for Friday night. It is probable that next week regular night sessions in both branches of Congress will commence.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

The friends of Senator DAVIS of Kentucky have been in communication with Mr. GUTHRIE, with a view to the resignation of the latter and the appointment of Mr. DAVIS to fill the unexpired term of Mr. GUTHRIE in the United States Senate. Mr. GUTHRIE writes that his health is such that it is doubtful whether he can ever return to the Senate. The proposition of those who urge the resignation is to elect Mr. POWELL as successor to Mr. DAVIS, and send the latter in place of Mr. GUTHRIE. But this plan has been frustrated by the reëlection of Mr. DAVIS to-day.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS POSTPONED.

The Democratic members of Congress were to have met this evening in caucus to consider the propriety of calling a National Convention of Democrats. The caucus was, however, postponed. The members are generally opposed to calling a Convention for some time to come.

TANNED LEATHER EXEMPTED.

The Ways and Means Committee at their session to-day agreed to add tanned leather to the exempted list.

BOARD OF TRADE DINNER.

The Washington Board of Trade, a young but vigorous commercial organization, gave their first annual dinner to-night at the Seaton House. About two hundred of the most substantial and enterprising of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, together with a number of Congressmen and several representatives of the local and foreign Press were present. After a sumptuous repast a series of toasts were read and eloquent responses were made by Representatives Patterson, Farnsworth, John H. Rice, Benjamin B. B. French, District-Attorney Carrington, Mayor Wallach, Col. Forney, Ben. Perley Poore and others. The affair was a decided success.

American Emigrants at Jaffa—Great Distress Among Them—Freedmen in Texas—Gov. Cummings and the Colorado Legislature—The Impeachment—A Substitute for the Tariff Bill Proposed—Army and Navy Bulletins.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a communication, transmitting a copy of the correspondence relative to alleged recent immigration of citizens of the United States to the dominions of the Sublime Porte for the purpose of settling there, and acquiring landed property there, which opens with a communication from Mr. BEAUBACHER, Consul at Jerusalem, to Mr. SEWARD, advising him of the arrival at Jaffa on September 22, 1866, of a colony of Americans from Maine, whose debarkation took place without any interference from the authorities of the local Government. Oct. 23.—The Consul sends the names of 160 Americans forming the colony, intending to make a permanent settlement. Mr. MORRIS, American Minister at Constantinople, transmits a note of His Royal Highness ALI PACHA relative to the colony, and an application of Senator MORRILL and Rev. Mr. ADAMS, on behalf of the colony, for a grant of land for the use of the latter. A negative answer from the Minister of Foreign Affairs was transmitted prior to the departure of the colony from the United States. The note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs notifies Mr. MORRIS that the Imperial Government cannot consent to the establishment of a colony in Palestine. Dec. 2.—Mr. BEAUBACHER writes that the families forming the colony are in a frightful state of misery, and that he was about to proceed upon an inquest at Jaffa. Numerous complaints have been made by the families against Mr. ADAMS, the promoter. Dec. 7.—Mr. ADAMS sends to Mr. SEWARD a petition presented to the American Consul at Jerusalem, praying for the removal of Mr. LOWENTHAL, Vice-Consul at Jaffa, for reasons given in the papers presented, and the appointment of Mr. MARK WENTWORTH.

On Dec. 12 Mr. MORRIS incloses a statement of the condition of the colony, and stating that he had suggested the sale of their effects to defray the expenses of the parties back to the United States.

On Jan. 14 Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. MORRIS that the condition of the unhappy people is indeed pitiable and demands our sympathy, but there is no law authorizing the Consul at Jaffa, to extend to them on behalf of the Government of the United States, the pecuniary relief for which they have applied to him.

FREEDMEN IN TEXAS.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of that body in relation to affairs in Texas. Among the papers is the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, July 21, 1866.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans:

COLONEL: I send to-day an application from Mrs. L. E. POTTS, of Paris, Lamar County, Texas, to the President for troops to be sent to that locality for the protection of the people, and particularly of the freedmen, whom she represents to be subject to much ill treatment on the part of their former masters. This application is referred from headquarters of the army of Gen. SHERIDAN through the Commander of the Freedmen's Bureau, but it was inadvertently, no doubt, sent to Gen. KIDDOO, who refers it to Gen. SHERIDAN through these headquarters. I get frequent complaints from the northeastern section of the State regarding the condition of that part of the country, of the barbarities practiced toward refugees and freedmen, but, owing to the want of force for the purpose, nothing could be done in the matter. The troops we have are already widely distributed, generally in one-company posts, and in some instances in detachments of four or five men, with large commands at San Antonio and Austin, which latter are held for any emergency; but as the remainder of the Seventeenth United States Infantry will soon be here, we will have a good increase to our force.

I would ask the Major-General-Commanding that the following distribution be made of it:

The first battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, which is at present a mere skeleton of three companies, is held at the Point awaiting assignment. The second battalion of two small companies is at San Antonio. The third, which is fully organized, is distributed in this section of the State, at posts of one company, excepting at Galveston, where there are two companies. On the arrival of the remainder, now on the way, the three battalions will be filled to their maximum nearly. I think that the northeast and northern portions of the State should be garrisoned; but as infantry seems to be of comparatively little use for such service, I would suggest that on the arrival of the remainder of the second battalion at San Antonio, the Fourth Cavalry, or at any rate eight companies of it, be sent into the service, and be distributed in one-company posts generally. This recommendation is made of course on the supposition that the present policy of maintaining garrisons in the interior of the State is to be continued for some time to come, otherwise a very different disposition of troops should be made by assigning them to posts on the frontiers with a view to their protection from the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General-Commanding.

The above letter was forwarded to the headquarters of the army in Washington for its attention.

GOV. CUMMINGS AND THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, publishes a card to-day in reply to the telegram of Mr. CHARLES which appeared in Monday's papers, and emphatically controverts the truth of the latter's statement in relation to the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes from the jury box in Colorado. The Governor copies the law excluding negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors, which he vetoed, and which was subsequently passed over the veto. In connection with this subject Gov. CUMMINGS adds the following, which was passed by the House of Representatives of that Territory, on the 11th inst.:

Whereas, the administration of His Excellency, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Governor of Colorado Territory, has been marked by an unprecedented prosperity in all departments of business, and our relations with the various and numerous Indian tribes during His Excellency's superintendence thereof, have been peaceable and highly satisfactory, and the Territory, by the ability and promptness of action in the administration of its executive and Indian affairs, has become a desirable and safe residence for the intelligent and enterprising thousands of the older communities, opening up an unequaled field for the profitable investment of capital and labor; Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the people of Colorado Territory represented in the House of Representatives of the Sixth session of its Legislature, that their thanks are due and are hereby tendered to His Excellency, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Governor and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Colorado Territory, for the promptness, ability and integrity of his administration.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be instructed to present a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Governor of Colorado Territory, and also forward a copy of the same to our delegate in the Congress of the United States at Washington.

(Signed) EDWARD S. BERTHOUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gov. CUMMINGS is here by request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to meet the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of New-Mexico, with a view to furnish the Indian Bureau with such information as will enable the Commissioner to take efficient steps for the execution of the treaty with the Ute Indians, in order to preserve peace with that numerous and warlike tribe.

It is said that thus far Gov. CUMMINGS has been eminently successful in maintaining friendly relations with the Indians within his own jurisdiction, scarcely a disturbance having occurred during his entire administration.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

High Republican authority here is emphatic in the declaration that the impeachment *furore* is all wind, and will result in nothing, while equally high Democratic authority is to the effect that the impeachment is certain to take place.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

It is stated this afternoon that the Committee on Ways and Means in the House will set about the formation of the Tariff Bill, irrespective of the substitute which is now under consideration by the Senate.

ARMY BULLETIN.

The following officers have been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, their services being no longer required:

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Beebe, Jr., One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Colored troops. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hoag, Fourth Regiment colored troops; First Lieut. W. M. Mitchell, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corp.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, from Jan. 28, has been granted Capt. John M. Bacon, Ninth United States Cavalry, colored.

Capt. N. C. Corbin, Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, colored, has been granted leave to delay joining his regiment until Feb. 10, 1867.

The following special order has been issued from Gen. GRANT's headquarters:

"So soon as the recruits ordered by Special Order No. 9, Jan. 5, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Seventh United States Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Missouri have been removed, the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare detachments, of convenient size, of the recruits which are, or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry hereafter mentioned, until each company is filled in the order named: First—Company B, Nashville, Tenn., 17 recruits required. Second—Company D, Nashville, 19 recruits required. Third—Company E, Nashville, 15 recruits required. Fourth—Company M, Nashville, 28 recruits required. Fifth—Company A, Raleigh, N. C., 30 recruits required. Sixth—Company I, Raleigh, N. C., 19 recruits required. Seventh—Company H, Aiken, S. C., 20 recruits required. Ninth—Company F, Winchester, Va., 6 recruits required. Eighth—Company L, Aiken, S. C., 30 recruits required. Upon completion of the assignment the fact will be reported to this office. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Oliver W. Griffiths, of the *Saranac*, has been appointed carpenter in the navy. Resigned—Assistant Surgeon Frederick Krecker. Honorably discharged—Acting Assistant Paymaster Edw. D. Hayden, from Feb. 2, 1867; Mate, Arthur B. Arey. Detached—Paymaster Robert Pettel, from duty as President of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster James Murray, from duty as a member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to resume his duties on the *Constellation*; Paymaster Jas. Fulton and Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. D. Woodhull, from duty as members of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders; Acting Volunteer Lieut. F. F. Baury, from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and granted sick leave of absence.

A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE FORT PHIL. KEARNY MASSACRE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is engaged in the appointment of a Commission, to be composed of three eminent citizens and two military officers of prominence, to go to Fort Phil. Kearny with the view of a full and complete investigation into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent massacre at that post, as well as to take into consideration the disturbed condition of Indian affairs in that locality, and stop, if possible, the threatened war throughout the Indian country.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The belief is expressed in official quarters here that Mr. CAMPBELL will soon be able to take up his residence in the Mexican Capital as the duly accredited Minister of the United States to that Republic.

THE SALE OF GOLD.

The Finance Committee of the Senate were again in session to-day, and went into the examination of a number of brokers from New-York upon the subject of the sale of gold.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent out to the local land office at San Francisco, Cal., decisions in forty-two cases of the ex-mission of San José under special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865. There are about two hundred of these cases which are in process of adjudication. The Commissioner also has approved twenty-one additional entries of town lots in the City of Petaluma, Cal., made under the act of July 1, 1864, for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain, and has directed patents to issue to the claimants. The claims to nearly 200 entries of lots in that city have heretofore been approved and patented.

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Private dispatches received from Frankfort state that the Senate has passed a bill fixing the Congressional election for the 4th of May. It is apprehended that the House will not concur.

THE SINKING FUND BILL.

The Banking, Currency and Sinking Fund Bill of Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, is thought to be losing ground, the opposition to it being now far greater than was anticipated.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST NOTES.

The bill looking to the issue of $50,000,000, notes bearing interest at three per cent., to take the place of the Compounds, will be introduced into the House, though the Ways and Means Committee probably will fail to agree upon it.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SUMMARY.

No. 320. O'Neil, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Kilpatrick.—California land titles. Submitted.

No. 129. De Repentigny et al., petitioners and appellants, *vs.* United States.—On argument.—Will occupy Thursday.

The Prize cases follow.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Johnson *vs.* United States.—Argument continued.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Financial Crisis—Distinguished Visitors—Dan Rice—Mme. Peralta—Educational Matters—Proposed Trade with the United States and South America—Departure of the French Admiral—Antigua—The Steamer Bolivar—Porto Rico—St. Thomas—Jamaica—Departure of Gov. Grant for Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867.

It seems as if the Home Government was really desirous of aiding this island in its present sad financial condition. A telegram has been received from Madrid announcing that the Spanish Bank in Madrid would send $1,500,000 in specie by the first steamer, which undoubtedly would benefit us materially; but it is hardly possible, as the Bank of Spain is equally as much in want of coin as we are. The statement that our bank was heavily indebted to the Madrid Bank is untrue, and exactly the reverse. The Government owes more than two millions of dollars yet, which amount was advanced during the St. Domingo expedition, and the bonds in the hands of the bank are not available although perfectly good. Confidence in commercial transactions is returning, to a certain extent, but all business is done with the greatest caution, and wholesale dealers only purchase the most necessary and saleable goods.

Some months ago a statement was current that the son of the Marquis of Montholon, lately ambassador of France to the United States, had been killed in Mexico. He arrived here by the French mail steamer last week in company with DON LUIS ARROYO, who is entrusted with a mission of MAXIMILIAN's to the United States.

The new Judge of the Supreme Court, D. MANUEL POSADILLO and D. JOSE POLOY BERNABEN, the former commander of the frigate *Carmen*, and now Captain of this port, have taken charge of their positions.

The position of Examiner of Public Schools has been made an honorary one, and the Government to pay them no more salaries. None of those holding the office at present will retain it, as they are not sufficiently interested in the education of the masses to care whether they know how to read and write, if they are not paid for it.

Mr. WILLIAM JENKS, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, has just died at Matanzas. Mr. JENKS was born in the State of New-York, but has resided here for over forty years. His residence at the head of the Valley of the Yumwri, one of the finest valleys in the world, has been admired by everybody who has visited the valley or the caves.

The small-pox is still raging in Matamoras. Seventy-eight new cases were reported on the 17th and 18th. From the 1st to the 18th inst. the number of deaths by this epidemic has been 126, making a daily average of seven. All the prisoners in the penitentiary and jails, and most of the troops of the garrison, are now being vaccinated by order of the Captain-General.

Strong efforts are being made by the leading merchants of this city to induce the Home Government to repeal the law, which imposes a higher duty on goods brought from South and Central America, and then shipped in Spanish bottoms to the Peninsula, in order to again attract the large trade of those countries with Spain in cigars and the tobacco from the United States. In former years Havana was the great depot of those articles, but now everything goes either to St. Thomas, New-York, London or Marseilles, and Spanish merchants have to buy their supplies in foreign ports, while Havana could afford to sell cheaper if the many annoyances connected with our bonded warehouses and the favor shown to Spanish shipping were abolished. A meeting was held on Thursday last by the principal merchants, and a Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Queen.

Admiral DIDELOT, who is now at Santiago de Cuba with the frigate *Themis*, has received orders to sail for Vera Cruz and take the command of all the French naval forces stationed or arriving there.

The Venezuelan steamer *Bolivar* was still at Antigua. An agent of the Venezuelan Government was expected there by the last English steamer, but did not arrive.

PORTO RICO.

The health of the Captain-General is completely reëstablished. No disease has made its appearance in the island. Over $4,000 were distributed as premiums to various planters, who had been most successful in the cultivation of cotton. Over 10,000 acres more will be planted next year. Several new telegraph lines are in progress of construction.

ST. THOMAS

has been and is suffering terribly. The cholera is decreasing considerably, and very few new cases are reported. The majority of those attacked belong to the colored population; but the same cannot be said of the small-pox, which is attacking everybody indiscriminately, without regard to age, sex or color. Neither the English nor French mail steamers touch at St. Thomas at present, as otherwise they would have to undergo a long quarantine at the ports in Cuba or English West Indies. The *Guiding Star* arrived on the 29th ult., and the *Edward Everett* on the 30th, from New-York, on their way to Brazil. The latter will run between some of the Brazilian ports as a coaster, having run last year between New-York and Sag Harbor. The yellow fever is on the decrease, and hopes are now entertained that the island will soon be free from all epidemics.

JAMAICA.

The Governor-General of the island, Sir JOHN P. GRANT, has left for Honduras, to aid in suppressing the revolt of the Indians. During his absence the command of the island devolves on Major-Gen. O'CONNOR, the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commission to form new laws for the better government of the colony is now in session. They disapprove the project of a new division of the Judicial Districts and the removal of the seat of Government to Spanish Town. The Police force will be entirely remodeled, receiving new laws, regulations and changing the personnel. Two cases of yellow fever had occurred in Kingston, but otherwise the Island was perfectly healthy. The papers publish the names of respectable citizens who have been summoned as witnesses in the case against Gen. EYRE, respecting his behavior during the rebellion. 1,700 emigrants are expected from Europe by the Government. The surplus has been engaged by the farmers on their private account.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

A Letter from Gen. Escobedo.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. ESCOBEDO, dated Saltillo, Jan. 9, and received to-day by the Mexican Minister:

"I arrived in this city yesterday with the Second Division of the Northern Army and a part of the trains of arms and ammunition, which we take to the interior of the Republic. My march has been delayed somewhat because I did not like to go without the arms, ammunition and clothing necessary to raise and organize a large army in Central Mexico."

An Envoy from Maximilian on His Way to This Country.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Advices from Havana to the 26th state that Don LUIS ARRAYO, MAXIMILIAN's Minister, has arrived at that city, *en route* for the United States, on an important mission. Monterey matters are improving.

VERMONT.

Political Affairs—The Approaching Gubernatorial Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 28, 1867.

The big snow-storm is now in its second edition, and is having a lively circulation. There is little that is new here, save what is by this time rather old—the nearly fatally poisoning of a whole family from eating rhubarb which had been put up in tin cans. All are now doing well, but have not yet felt any premonitory symptoms of an appetite for pastry.

Vermont is about as free from all political excitement at this time as any State was ever known to be, and yet it is approaching one of its most exciting canvasses. The question "Who shall be our next Governor?" is beginning to find its way into the conversation and thoughts of all the interested parties. The railroad interests of the State, which have wielded and do wield a powerful influence in our various elections are represented by Ex-Gov. J. G. SMITH, of St. Albans; Hon. J. B. PAGE, of Rutland, and Hon. T. W. PARK, of Bennington.

There are several projects on foot to open new Railroads in different parts of the State, and there is no doubt but that these enterprises will form elements in the next contest for Governor, formidable in their nature and as secret as formidable. There is a movement on foot to bring out Hon. MERRITT CLARKE, of Poultney, as a candidate for Governor by the Republicans of the State, and the editorial changes in the Rutland *Herald* are said to be a part of the programme.

Hon. JOHN W. STEWART, of Middlebury, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Vermont, is spoken of by many as a candidate. He is a very young man, but a man of energy, ability and sterling integrity.

Hon. LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington, would be the most likely to be brought forward with success, if were not for the fact that the last three Governors of Vermont were formerly Democrats, and it is certain that though they are now Vermont's true and tried Republicans, yet it is felt that to continue to neglect men of equal merit who have been Whigs and Republicans all their lives, will create jealousy and uneasiness in the party. With a view to harmonize all interests and offer the people a man who has never been identified with "political cliques;" a man of the people in feeling and sentiment, the name of Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland, will doubtless be brought forward as the one most likely to pour oil on the troubled waters and satisfy the masses.

D.

American Social Science Association of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A special meeting of the Department of Trade and Finance of the American Social Science Association was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Chauncey and Bedford streets, commencing at 10 A. M. and continuing throughout the day. The meeting was called for the purpose of listening to the views of prominent members of the Association upon subjects of great interest, as relating to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Papers were read by Prof. A. L. PERRY, HAMILTON A. HILL, EDWARD ATKINSON and JOSEPH S. FAY on steam navigation, the collection of the revenue, the common supply, and other subjects.

The total amount thus far received by the Committee appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the Cretans is about $10,000.

There is considerable ice in our harbor, but not enough to impede navigation.

Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic met here to-day and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution expressive of the principles and purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic, adopted by its recent National Convention at Indianapolis.

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic is not organized to make nominations for office, nor as a mere sectional combination to further the ambition of political aspirants; but its purpose is to promote the cause of active loyalty and to advance by all legitimate and proper influences the general welfare and interests of soldiers lately in the United States Army, and, to secure the attainment of these ends, invite the coöperation and support of all patriotic and liberal-minded citizens.

Resolved, That to refute calumny and prevent misapprehension, we hereby declare while the Grand Army has its secret ceremonies and means of recognition, such as are wisely and properly adopted by all similar societies to increase their usefulness and efficiency, it attempts no concealment, as to its existence or membership, and has no objects that it is not ready, on all proper occasions to own, and that, conscious of the justness of our principles, we will inscribe them upon our banners so plainly that all may know and understand them.

Resolved, That the benevolent object of the Grand Army of the Republic is to care particularly for the interest of the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades, and to aid in securing employment to the disabled heroes of the war, and to secure by every means in its power the interest of those who, during the past contest for the supremacy of the Government, united in pledging their lives and means for its defence.

More Trouble with Freedmen in South Carolina.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

There is further trouble on the Cheves plantation in South Carolina. The negroes will not leave the place, and still refuse to make any contracts for this year.

A collision took place this morning, in which Lieut. LEMON, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot in the left arm. He returned the fire and killed the negro. It is reported that Capt. BRANDT is now held as a prisoner by the negroes.

Col. SIBLEY has proceeded with seventy men to the scene of action. Rumors of an engagement are prevalent. The surgeon of the Sixteenth Infantry has been sent over, and we are now waiting for the arrival of the boat for further particulars.

Col. SIBLEY returned this afternoon, and reports all quiet now, but it was deemed necessary to leave a heavy guard to preserve order. The whole trouble is laid to AARON BRADLEY, a colored lawyer from Boston, who makes boasts that he would like to see blood shed, and promises the negroes that if they will resist the United States forces at the point of the bayonet the land shall be theirs. The burning of the steamer *Gen. Shepley* has been attributed to the same source. There is a general spirit of insubordination among the negroes in this district.

Convention of Shipbuilders in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Maine shipbuilders held a Convention at the State House to-day, at which a discussion took place respecting the onerous duties imposed by Congress upon our shipbuilding and navigation interests.

They voted to memorialize for a drawback of duties on articles actually entering into ship-building, and for a modification of Excise tax and other burdens. A delegation will be sent to Washington. Representatives from all the leading ship-building places were present, and the proceedings were earnest and harmonious.

New-Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The friends of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, to the number of one hundred and fifty, including many of the most prominent Republicans of New-Hampshire, held a convention here last night. They passed resolutions strongly protesting against the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention, but adjourned without making an independent nomination for Governor.

Loss and Recovery of the Mails for Prussia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The mail-bags containing letters for Prussia, France and Belgium, were lost off the mail wagon while *en route* to the steamer *Asia's* wharf to-day, and consequently missed transmission by that steamer. The letters were subsequently found, however, and will be dispatched by the next outward-bound steamer.

The President and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day the following was introduced:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania acknowledge with gratitude the course of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in discouraging every attempt, whether by Radicals at the North or by Secessionists at the South, to overthrow the liberties of the people or the Constitution of the nation; and that his firm and judicious exercise of the veto power, and his faithful adherence to the principles of Republican Government, mark him alike as a statesman and a patriot.

The resolution was opposed on the Republican side, and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 51 Republicans to 33 Democrats.

Election of Garret Davis as Senator from Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

GARRET DAVIS was elected United States Senator by the combined vote of the Democrats and Conservatives. The vote stood 79 against 41 for BRISTOW, together with a few scattering votes.

The Freedmen in Texas.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The new Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has abolished the former order in regard to labor, and the freedmen now contract like anybody else for the best they can get.

Internal Revenue Receipts in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The amount of internal revenue tax for December in this district, as returned to the United States Assessor of the district, was $157,583 94.

Democratic Congressional Conventions in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Courier* states that Democratic Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress have been called in the several districts of Kentucky as follows:

First District—The track will doubtless be given to Hon. L. TRIMBLE, who is a candidate for reëlection, without opposition. Second District, at Calhoun, Feb. 1. Third District—The race will no doubt be given to ELIJAH HISE, without opposition. Fourth District, at Lebanon, Feb. 7. Fifth District, at Lagrange, Feb. 5. Sixth District, at Covington, Jan. 28. Seventh District, at Lexington, Jan. 30. Eighth District, not named yet. Ninth District, at Flemingsburgh, Jan. 31.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. MARETZEK announces "Fra Diavolo" for to-morrow night at the Brooklyn Academy, with Miss KELLOGG, MAZZOLENI and RONCONI in the cast. This will be the only opportunity afforded the lovers of opera and the devotees of Miss KELLOGG to listen to the beauties of this favorite work. Brooklyn has shown by its encouragement of opera during the past two years that it is ever ready to recognize merit and patronise that which is worthy. The cast on this occasion indicates the determination of Mr. MARETZEK to make the occasion memorable and delightful.

ART ASSOCIATION MONTHLY.—The regular monthly meetings of the Brooklyn Art Association, of which REGIS GIGNOUX is President, are marked features of the social life of that eminently social city. In a spacious room of the Academy gather great numbers of the best and most cultured residents of the city, who, always sure of seeing something new and meritorious in the line of art, regard the privilege as one not lightly held. On Monday evening there was a notable gathering. The popular Harrison concert, with PAREPA, MILLS and THOMAS, had drawn an immense throng, and many of these profited of the opportunity to steal awhile away into the more quiet, but equally pleasant rooms of the Association. The display of pictures, though not large, was interesting. We noticed more especially the "Reprimande," by EDWARD FRERE; a fruit piece, by Miss CORNELIA CONANT—one of the most natural and faithful reproductions of her tender and truthful pencil; the "Rosary," by PLASSON—a fine specimen of that artist; and others by WILLIAMSON, PARKER, VERBECKHOVEN and FRERE. The gem of the exhibition was a new picture by GIGNOUX, painted for Mr. VANDERBILT, of this City, called the "Early Winter." Arithmetically speaking, as THOMPSON is to the seasons poetically, so is GIGNOUX to the seasons pictorially. As a faithful colorist, skillful composer, and correct outworker, he has few equals, and this last effort is accepted by many of his admirers as his best. The glowing sunset affords a fine contrast to the snow of brilliant whiteness, the cooling tendency of which materially tones and pleasantly affects the brilliant coloring of the Autumn foliage.

HARRISON, PAREPA & CO.—On Monday this eminently popular combination attracted an immense audience at the Academy of Music, and gave a concert of unusual interest, with absolute *éclat*.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—The splendid mirror of the Bunyan Tableaux, now on exhibition at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, is one of the most interesting and wonderful works of art the present day affords. No other panorama, we believe, has been painted by such artists as were engaged on this. They were ten in number, including HUNTINGTON, MAY, CROPSEY, CHURCH, PAUL DUGGEN, and other of our very best artists. They have followed BUNYAN's Pilgrim in his journeyings to that better land "whose gates are richly set with pearls, whose streets are paved with gold." Thus the story of the *Pilgrim's Progress* is told in color with masterly groupings and landscapes, representing the "River of Life," the "Land of Beulah," and the entire on-journeyings of the Pilgrim, until he arrives safely at the Celestial City.

CONNECTICUT.—The call of the Fourth Congressional District Union Convention that appeared in the Bridgeport *Standard* of the 29th, is spurious and without authority of the Committee. Mr. JONATHAN GODFREY, the Chairman, announces that the Convention will be held at Bridgeport on Thursday, Feb. 14.

THE GERMANS AND THE SUNDAY CLAUSE IN THE EXCISE LAW.—The New-York Sabbath Committee have issued a neat pamphlet in German, and also in English, appealing to the Germans to respect the Sunday clause in the Excise Law. They say that "the better class of Germans, both ministers and laymen, are in favor of the entire suspension of the beer traffic on Sunday." They also repeat that "the Police Department declare that the demoralizing tendency of the Sunday beer-gardens and beer-shops cannot be over-estimated."

The only condition made, in the acceptance of the challenge for a joint discussion by the opposing candidates for Governor of New-Hampshire, was by Gen. HARRIMAN, that Mr. SINCLAIR should remain a candidate. This was done probably on the ground that the latter might withdraw in favor of Mr. STEARNS, of which arrangement there has been some talk.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, " at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., [illegible] inventor of Sewing Machines, President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lockstitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, 625 Broadway.

In what Respect does the Fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS resemble the ivy? It clings tenaciously to every fabric it comes in contact with.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS
Within the reach of every station,
Beyond the reach of imitation.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat,

which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are

stamped thus: GORHAM MF'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 69.

The Most Wonderful Medicine ever known to man is METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—COLES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at the residence of C. F. Ketcham, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, L. V. CONOVER, of Morrisania, N. Y., to ADA M. COLES, of Brooklyn. No cards.

FLEUROT—SPENCER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. John Wright, GABRIEL G. FLEUROT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss FANNIE A. SPENCER, of Geneseo, N. Y. No cards.

HECHT—SCHAFER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, at the Temple Emanuel, by Rev. Dr. Adler, BERNARD HECHT to SOPHIE, eldest daughter of the late Meyer Schafer, Esq., all of this City.

LYLES—ALLEN.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, LL. D., JAMES H. LYLES to HARRIET F. ALLEN, second daughter of the late Hon. Heman Allen, of Vermont.

STRIKER—MOTT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at Trinity Chapel, by Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, GEORGE W. STRIKER, Jr., to PHEBE G., daughter of John G. Mott, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, HENRY R. BARKER, of the late firm of Barker & Cole, aged 46 years.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., at 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, Feb. 1. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BEARDSLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, CORNELIA E. BEARDSLEY, wife of Charles S. Beardsley, aged 32 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Greenwood Baptist Church, 15th-st., near 4th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Greenwood Lodge No. 569, F. & A. M., Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, and Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Barrington for interment.

☞ Great Barrington, Mass., papers please copy.

BOSSIERE.—At Katonah, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, ELIZA A. BOSSIERE, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Guion.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday morning, Feb. 1, at 11½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BRANDON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, at his residence, No. 70 Laight-st., WILLIAM BRANDON, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BOHANNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, ESTHER, wife of Wilson Bohannan, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 31st inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Consilyea-st., between Evergreen and Central avs., near Bushwick-av. Reformed Dutch Church. Take the East New-York car, and get off at De Kalb-av., or the De Kalb-av. cars, and get off at Broadway.

CLARK.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, HENRY WILLARD, infant son of George and Sophronia Westervelt Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 183 East 10th-st.

DUNCAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, late of Natchez, Miss., in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

DICKIESON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his son at Greenpoint, THOMAS DICKIESON, a native of Dunse, Scotland, aged 72 years.

His friends and those of his son, Robert B. Dickieson, and son-in-law, Edward Galion, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Scott's Presbyterian Church, on the north side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOPE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 28, CORNELIUS HOPE, Sr., in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his daughter, Mrs. S. J. Tytler, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 666 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

HASKEW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, WALTER CECIL HASKEW, of Jersey City, aged 39 years, a native of England.

The funeral will take place from Grace (Episcopal) Church, Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KISSAM.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, HANNAH BARTOW, wife of Joseph Kissam, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 200 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

O'BRIEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, of paralysis, TERRENCE O'BRIEN, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 239 West 52d-st., on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., where High Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PRENTICE.—On Monday, Jan. 28, in Brooklyn, FOWLER PRENTICE, M. D., son of John H. and S. N. Prentice, aged 28 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn, on Thursday next at 3 P. M.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, JOHN N. ROBINS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 182 Adams-st., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

TOTTEN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, JENNIE WILSON, youngest daughter of William H. and Mary L. Totten, aged 1 year, 7 months and 30 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from St. Paul's M. E. Church at Tottenville, S. I., at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst.

Early lost, early saved.

VALENTINE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, ALMA STEARNS, infant daughter of John J. and Eliza F. Valentine.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Valentine, No. 83 4th-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WASHBURN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, GENEVA E., only child of Edwin F. and Susie Washburn, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 152 Spring-st., at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Elias Perkins, the Consul of the United States at Lahaina, of the death, on the 7th of November last at Wailuku Maui, Hawaiian Islands, of BENJAMIN D. JONES, of New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS.

New Styles. Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIEF FOR THE CRETANS.—CONTRIBUTIONS may be addressed to the care of Samuel G. Ward, Treasurer of the New-York [illegible] Fund, No. 58 Wall-st. For the [illegible] Committee— [illegible]

CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia and piles successfully treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, at his medical office, No. 30 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between the Bowery and [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHOICE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

TO GET WELL OR DIE—WHAT MUST BE DONE, AND HOW TO DO IT—THIS COURSE MUST BE PURSUED OR DEATH WILL FOLLOW—DR. SCHENCK'S COURSE OF TREATMENT LAID DOWN TO CURE BAD CASES OF CONSUMPTION.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While offering my celebrated medicines to the afflicted, I feel that I present to the public nothing novel or strange.

The success of my medicines in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints is too well established to admit of scepticism; their effect is too certain to require any combat with that prejudice which usually assails the introduction of a new article to the public.

If the patient will persevere and follow the directions which accompany each bottle, Consumption must and will be cured, and often when it is apparently in its last stages.

I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed any medicine can create them anew, but I do mean to say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, and given up to die by the physicians, a cure may be effected.

Sometimes the most eminent medical men are greatly mistaken in auscultating, or in the examination of the lungs. They see that the patient has a distressing cough, and a great rattling of phlegm in the lungs, which at once they pronounce to be Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption.

Now, I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption in the United States are caused by Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the Bronchial tubes sympathizes with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten it into Bronchial Consumption.

The Pulmonic Syrup is the best remedy known to ripen and expel all the impure matter from the lungs, and surpasses all other medicines in curing a cough and all pulmonary disorders. The Seaweed Tonic is a compound extract, carefully prepared from a common weed growing on the sea shore. It readily dissolves the food in the stomach, converting it into chyme; gives tone to the stomach, a healthy appetite and digestion, and strength and flesh to the feeble and emaciated. It contains no impure stimulant, but its stimulating properties are as pure as the best French brandy. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach and act upon the liver, which is more or less deranged in every case of Consumption: and the Mandrake Pills is the only remedy that contains no calomel or other injurious ingredient, that will restore this important organ so that it may perform its proper functions.

It will thus be readily seen that these remedies act together in perfect harmony. In bronchitis and laryngitis, or clergyman's sore throat, the liver must be acted on freely with the Mandrake Pills. Frequently in diarrhœa it is proper to take the Pills to carry it off.

To cure Consumption, or any disease leading to it, a strict course must be pursued, differing materially from that laid down by the Faculty. In the first place, they must prevent taking cold; even slight colds must be prevented. This must and can be done, or else there is no use in trying to be cured. In order to do this in Winter, the patient must stay in the house, and keep it one temperature with the thermometer; then walk about the house as much as possible, to keep the blood in circulation, and at the same time practice breathing to expand the chest.

Physicians recommend patients to ride out and get the fresh air. What good does it do? It may satisfy the patient's mind, but it lays them liable to take cold, perhaps not a heavy one, but enough to irritate the bronchial tubes, and yet hardly perceptible, but sufficient to throw them back two weeks, and they go on this way and are never cured. All three of these medicines have full directions, and they are all taken at the same time, the same day; and any person, with a little judgment, with one lung nearly gone, can cure themselves without ever seeing me, although where it is convenient it is best to come and be examined with the respirometer which only costs three dollars; then they will know their true condition. Thousands that have been confined to their beds with Consumption have been cured by them that I never saw. Keep the stomach cleansed of the mucus with the Pills and Tonic; the appetite will soon come, then eat rich, greasy, healthy food: nature will soon begin to throw off the disease; and the patient will become fat and hearty. When these medicines get thoroughly through the system persons are not near as liable to take cold, yet great care should be taken, for it is like any other disease, a relapse is very dangerous.

Many years ago I was given up as being in the last stages of consumption, and was taken from home in Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was soon taken down to my bed, and lay there many weeks, apparently in a sinking condition. Then I heard of and obtained these preparations of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of everybody, soon made a great change in my system for the better. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system; the matter ripened in my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. My appetite was nearly gone at one time; but it became so great that it was with difficulty I could refrain from eating too much. My cough, fever, pain, and night-sweats, all began to leave me; I gained in strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers and sisters all died of consumption.

Now I enjoy the best of health, and have for years, weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Immediately on my recovery, I turned my attention to the science of medicine, and the study of this particular disease. In fact I was driven to it by the great number of people coming to me, or sending for me, from all parts, to cure them; and I flatter myself at this day I have as much experience and success in the treatment of this disease as any other person in the country.

I shall publish in the TIMES from day to day information as a guide to those laboring under lung disease, showing the different forms in its various stages, from a common cold to Bronchial, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic and Pleuritic Consumption. Subject to-morrow, "COUGHS AND COLDS."

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

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The Empire State Brick Machine is capable of manufacturing 25,000 bricks daily with one pair of horses and seven men, and with steam-power 60,000 per day. This machine tempers its own clay and makes a brick of any size desired. It received the first premium at the New-York State Fair at Rochester in 1864, and at Saratoga in 1866. It is well worthy the attention of those interested in the manufacture of brick. State, County and Yard rights for sale. Also machines by

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No. 106 Broadway.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
FREE TO ALL.

The citizens and taxpayers interested in the Public Schools of this City, particularly the fathers and mothers of the scholars who attend them, are invited to Steinway Hall, 14th-st., near 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to listen to an address by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., on *The Public Schools of this City, and the Effect of the Proposed Legislation at Albany on their Character and Efficiency.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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In one very elegantly printed volume, fine paper, uncut. Price $1 50.

The publisher needs but call the attention of the reading public to the themes of these dramas—one of which is the most awful and pathetic of all to Christian minds, while the other has never perhaps received; as yet, much more than a melodramatic treatment in English. He flatters himself he has brought out the work in a style befitting its high subjects.

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THE GREAT WASHINGTON WHAT IS IT? in the March No. of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Now ready, price 15c., at all news-stands.
67 COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE BEST OF THE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Part II of the Art Library of Mr. S. P. Avery will be sold TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at 4 P. M., by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway.

Sentence of Rev. Joel Lindsley, the Child-Whipper.

JOEL LINDSLEY, the clergyman who whipped his little boy to death in Shelby, Orleans County, was sentenced on Saturday to imprisonment in the State Prison at Auburn for four years and three months. The Jury found a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, the penalty for the crime being imprisonment for not more than seven nor less than four years. Among the witnesses at the trial was DARIUS W. COLE, a Justice of the Peace, residing in Rochester, who visited the scene of the outrage by request, and examined the limbs and face of the child in the coffin. A portion of his testimony was as follows:

"There were marks on the cheek and on the neck well up on the face; one mark was three inches long and one inch wide; it was on the neck; there were several marks on the cheek, pretty well back; the arms and hands were discolored from the shoulder down pretty much; a spot at the elbow was not discolored; the backs of the hands and fingers were discolored, and there were marks on all the fingers; the skin was broken on all the fingers—three of them across the ends, below the roots of the nails; the blood exuded beside one of the nails; took the nails in my fingers; the skin was not broken on one hand; the legs had the same appearance all the way but at the knees; the feet had the same appearance; saw marks on the toes, but not as much; the soles of the feet were darkened in the same way; there was a spot on the bottom of each as large as a half dollar where the skin was all off; the spots were surrounded with jagged edges; the blood had colored each stocking through a larger space than where the skin was off; the blood was oozing through the wounds quite fresh at the time; the stockings were removed; the spots were in the hollow of the feet, close up to the balls."

We append the testimony of the Coroner, a physician who made the *post-mortem* examination:

William H. Chamberlain, sworn: Reside in Medina; am a physician and surgeon; have practiced six years; in June last was a Coroner of this county; was called to the house of JOEL LINDSLEY to hold an inquest on a child on the evening of June 19 last; went on the morning of 20th; saw the child dead about nine or half-past nine in the morning; made a thorough examination when I first saw the child; the child was laid in a coffin; nothing was visible but the head, and its face and neck were covered with myrtle leaves; removed the flowers and leaves and took the child out of the coffin; the hands were pinned down under its dress at each side; the folds of the dress were wrapped around the hands and pinned on the under side; laid child on a table assisted by Dr. CRAWFORD; took all clothing off and we examined the child; there were several gentlemen present; on the face were three or four abrasions or discolorations of the skin; they looked dark, as if hit with a dark substance; these spots were half to three-fourths of an inch in size, irregular in shape; on one side, across the jaw, was a mark from two and a half to four inches long; was a mark as if made with the edge of something; discoloration an inch and a half wide; discoloration deepest in the centre and fading to the edges; each arm and shoulder were discolored from the shoulder to the fingers, and inside the arms; it indicated an injury by some hard substance; it was mottled in color; both arms the same; the hands were discolored in the same way, and the skin was knocked off in many places; the skin was literally off the backs of the hands, and the nails were torn up; did not see the nails loosened at the roots; the child looked healthy and plethoric; on the abdomen was a bloody spot, but no injury of the chest or abdomen could be seen; the blood was dry, but looked fresh; it may have been there several days; I thought at the time that it came from a wound, and think so yet; the hips and legs were in about the same condition as the hands; the hip bones, front and rear, down to the knee, were discolored and looked like the arms; it indicated that it had been hit a good many times with a hard substance; did not discover that the skin was broken; for about three inches about the knees there was no discoloration; there was the same appearance down to the feet, except on the inside of the limbs; the feet looked like the hands; the skin was knocked off in a great many places, and the nails were torn up and loosened like the finger nails; the bottoms of the feet looked as though they had been blistered; the skin was off on the bottom of each foot as large as a half dollar; those marks indicated an injury; it may have been done by the shingle that Lindsley used to chastise the child with; it might not have required a severe blow; it is said that the skin may be broken by concussion with air under the weapon used to strike the blow; this injury may have been done with a lamp held under the feet; saw no other marks on the bottom of the feet except those I have described; the organs of generation had one mark on them; the skin was blackened for a quarter of an inch in length; we made a *post-mortem* examination of the chest of the child; discovered that the organs were healthy, and saw no indications of disease; should think the child was perfectly healthy; the appearance of the injuries upon this child did not indicate a great degree of force, but force often repeated; I think the necessary result of this beating would be death; I think the beating this child received caused its death; I held an inquest on the body as Coroner; saw defendant, Lindsley, on that day; he was in his house; he gave the circumstances of the whipping; he said about nine o'clock on the night of its death his wife (the child's stepmother) went to correct the child for something it refused to do; she failed to make him mind, and asked him to do it; he said he commenced correcting him with a piece of shingle; he whipped and talked to him alternately for two and a half hours; he reasoned with him and tried to make him mind; and at the end of two and a half hours saw a change, stopped whipping him, laid him on a couch and called his wife; she came and said, "Why, Johnny is dying!" he said he guessed not, and took him off the lounge and he died in his arms; he said the child fainted or had a spasm; it rolled up its eyes and became stiff and died; I cannot estimate the number of blows inflicted; think there must have been several hundred.

The cross-examination of the witnesses did not vary this testimony. Other witnesses corroborated it. The defence attempted to screen the prisoner by showing his mental prostration produced by a spinal disease, and also that the nervous and delicate condition of the child was such that a whipping scarcely more severe than ordinary might produce death.

Burning of Chambersburgh, Penn.—Early's Statement in Relation to it.

From Gen. Jubal A. Early's "Last Year of the War."

While at Martinsburgh it was ascertained beyond all doubt that HUNTER had been again indulging in his favorite mode of warfare, and after his return to the Valley, while we were near Washington, among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. ANDREW HUNTER, a member of the Virginia Senate, Mr. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, an ex-member of the Confederate as well as of the United States Congress, and EDMUND I. LEE, a distant relative of Gen. LEE, all in Jefferson County, with their contents, had been burned by his orders, only time enough being given for the ladies to get out of the houses.

A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been burned by the Federal troops, and the accounts had been heralded forth in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over by their readers, while they were received by others with apathy. I now came to the conclusion that we had stood this mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to its enormity by an example in the way of retaliation.

I did not select the cases mentioned as having more merit or greater claims for retaliation than others, but because they had occurred within the limits of the country covered by my command, and were brought more immediately to my attention. I had often seen delicate ladies, who had been plundered, insulted and rendered desolate by the acts of our most atrocious enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet, in the anguished expression of their features while narrating their misfortunes, there was a mute appeal to every manly sentiment of my bosom for retribution, which I could no longer withstand.

The town of Chambersburgh, in Pennsylvania, was selected as the one on which retaliation should be made, and MCCAUSLAND was ordered to proceed with his brigade, and that of JOHNSON and a battery of artillery, to that place, and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named and their contents; and, in default of payment, to lay the town in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of those houses and others in Virginia, as well as for the towns which had been burned in other Southern States. A written demand to that effect was sent to the municipal authorities, and they informed what would be the result of a failure or refusal to comply with it.

I desired to give the people of Chambersburgh an opportunity of saving their town by making compensation for part of the injury done, and hoped that the payment of such a sum would have the desired effect, and open the eyes of the people of other towns at the North to the necessity of urging upon their Government the adoption of a different policy. MCCAUSLAND was also directed to proceed from Chambersburgh toward Cumberland in Maryland, and levy contributions in money upon that and other towns able to bear them, and if possible to destroy the machinery at the coal pits near Cumberland, and the machine-shops, depots and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as practicable.

On the 29th of July, MCCAUSLAND crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring, above Williamsport, and I moved with RODES' and RAMSEAR'S divisions and VAUGHN'S cavalry to the latter place, while IMBODEN demonstrated with his and JACKSON'S cavalry toward Harper's Ferry, in order to withdraw attention from MCCAUSLAND. BRECKINRIDGE remained at Martinsburgh, and continued the destruction of the railroad. VAUGHN drove a force of cavalry from Williamsport, and went into Hagerstown, where he captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with supplies. One of RODES' brigades was crossed over at Williamsport, and subsequently withdrawn. On the 30th, MCCAUSLAND being well under way, I moved back to Martinsburgh, and on the 31st the whole infantry force was moved to Bunker Hill, where we remained on the 1st, 2d and 3d of August.

On the 3d of August, MCCAUSLAND reached Chambersburgh, and made the demand as directed, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves, the paper sent by me. The demand was not complied with, the people stating they were not afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal force was approaching. The policy pursued by our army on former occasions had been so lenient, that they did not suppose the threat was in earnest this time, and they hoped for speedy relief.

MCCAUSLAND, however, proceeded to carry out his orders, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. For this act, I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply executing my orders, and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occurred, and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion, and see no reason to regret it.

The Man Who Drew the Opera House—A Letter From Him.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that the annexed is a private letter from A. H. LEE to one of his friends in St. Louis, and it is made public because everybody is now interested in the drawer of the Opera House, and especially as everybody must be pleased with the personal traits disclosed:

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, Ill., Jan. 22, 1867.

DEAR DANIEL: I was very much astonished last evening, at about 7 o'clock, by the sudden appearance of two men making their appearance in our bedroom, where I sat reading by the side of my wife's bed, with the sudden announcement that I had drawn the Opera House in Chicago. I don't think that I was at all excited by the report. I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. BURROUGHS, one of the men; the other, from Waterloo, was an entire stranger. The only document they brought was a copy of the *Republican* of the 22d inst., which had so many accounts of the matter that I hardly dared believe any of them. However, I bore the congratulations of my friends with commendable fortitude, and dismissed them with suitable acknowledgments.

After the lapse of an hour I was the recipient of sundry calls from neighbors and friends in the village, all highly excited. The report had flown like lightning, and the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. I bore a hand at receiving the company, answered their numerous questions with as much dignity as I could assume, and in a state of semi-unconsciousness as to what it all meant, started off to commune with FRANK on the curious appearance of things.

I had been there but a few minutes when a halloo was made at the door for Mr. LEE. "Is Mr. LEE here?" Well, I went to the door and acknowledged that I was that person, and went at him with the question of "What do you want?" "Why," said the poor frozen fellow, "I have a dispatch to you from Belleville. You have drawn the Opera House." I received the document, and, after asking SALLY the privilege of reading it by the light of her lamp, read as follows:

A. H. Lee, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.:

Crosby's Opera House yours. Hold your ticket.
J. B. CHAMBERLAIN.

I mentally returned thanks to my new friend, CHAMBERLAIN, and returned home considerably perplexed and not yet fully conscious of the reason of my being in the hands of so many new friends, who all seemed to show so strong a desire to show me attention. But a happy thought struck me; I will look at my ticket and see if there really is anything in it. Well, DANIEL, when I found it, there the figures stood as plain as day, 58,600, and no mistake. In the meantime, JOE and ma had got hold of the matter, and, to my unbounded astonishment, they received it at once as a fact. I had undressed myself, for it was growing late, and was sitting in my long-tailed night shirt, discussing the events of the evening, when a thundering knock at the door announced that all was not over yet. Ma went to the door and quickly returned with the intelligence that "a man" wanted to see me, and that he said I had drawn "Crosby Opera House." "The devil," said I, "I wish they had to swallow the Opera House," and after dressing myself, went down to receive this new messenger. He bowed to me, I thought as though I was a man of property, and in suitable style delivered his credentials. I looked carefully over a very well written letter of six lines, and derived such information as induced me to believe that the lucky holder of 58,600 was actually about to become a man of property sure enough, for this letter came from Messrs. PETTES & LEATHE, "sent," as they say, "by instructions of Mr. CROSBY himself." I found this last messenger pretty well informed about the matter, and after seeing him eat a hearty supper, and arrive at that condition when people generally are confidential and good natured, I took him aside and asked him, "If it were a fact, and no mistake?" He gave me the most solemn assurance that there was no mistake about it, and that "JOHN MEYER, of somewhere Randolph-street, Chicago, was a humbug."

Very well, DANIEL, as I am really the possessor of ticket No. 58,600, I suppose that Opera House belongs to me, and I just say to you that it is for sale. I suppose somebody wants to buy it, and I have to ask you to sell it for me. It is impossible for me to leave my wife in her present condition, or I would go up to you at once. I must wait until she gets better, whether I get the Opera House or not. She is very ill, indeed, but I think her symptoms are favorable for improvement.

At all events, write to me on receipt of this.

Your friend and brother, A. H. LEE.

The Gloucester *Advertiser* says the coming fishing season bids fair to exceed any that have preceded it. Several vessels are already pursuing the Western Bank fishery, and by the 1st of February there will be quite a large fleet in readiness for George's. During the past year the fleet of vessels has been largely augmented, some sixty-two new schooners having been added, increasing the number from Gloucester to about 450 sail. Forty-five vessels are now engaged in the herring business, and by the 1st of March there will be about 300 sail pursuing the George's and Western Bank fishery, giving employment to nearly 3,000 men.

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

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REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
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FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of Minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

SYRUP POTS FOR SALE—AT THE AMERICAN Papier-mache Manufacturing Co., corner Box-st. and Union-av., Greenpoint. About 10,000 iron titlar syrup pots at a low figure; or will exchange for lump or bastard moulds, or bastard pots.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

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VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

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A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 136 and 13 William-st.

STRONG'S VALENTINE DEPOT, NO. 599 Broadway. The trade supplied with the best valentines and at the lowest prices. Send $10 for a sample lot.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

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U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	107⅜	107½	June, 7-30........	104⅜	104½
Coupon, 1881.....	107⅜	107½	July, 7-30........	104⅜	104½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107⅜	107¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105½	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 " new. '65.	104¼	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
10-40 Registered.	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon....	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
Gold.............	134⅝	134¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
August, 7-30.....	104⅜	104⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BOWLES, DREVET & CO.,
NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

Circular traveling credits issued and cashed.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
(City of Chicago,) Bonds for sale by
TYLER, WRENN & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866		2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1867, from the following-named bonds, will be paid on or after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
C. and N. W. R. Co. first preferred sinking fund.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Appleton extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Green Bay extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. general first mortgage.
C. and N. W. R. Co. consolidated sinking fund.
G. and C. U. R. R. Co. first mortgage.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its Third Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due on Feb. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect same.
HENRY M. DRANE, President.
JAN. 25, 1867.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 26, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Lawrence Railroad Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, on and after that date.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SCRIP Holders of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock in the Hall over Merchant's Exchange and News-room, 50 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY stock.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY stock, paying large dividends.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY stocks; also insurance stocks, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends. By
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the tenth section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On marine risks	$2,383,246 07	
On inland risks	212,103 14	$2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned premiums during the year, less return premiums, were		$2,120,322 30
Losses during the year:		
On marine risks	$2,382,018 81	
On inland risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and reinsurance	278,638 34	$2,866,407 14

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c	425,548 42
Cash	91,778 04
Bills receivable	943,564 68
Premium accounts not yet collected	84,245 25
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	3,103 00
Total	$1,988,889 39

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding scrip or certificates of profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEORGE G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WM. OOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. Y. DEL VALLE,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, Thursday, Jan. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For full particulars see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of February.
JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........90,318

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.
JAN. 16, 1867. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 35th

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream or 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)
3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:
New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 160,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M. j.-Gen., Assist. Com'r. Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until SATURDAY, the 9th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon:

For furnishing 150,000 feet best quality 5-4 inch Southern yellow pine, said pine to be planed, matched and delivered on the hospital dock, Middletown, Conn.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. M. SHEW, Superintendent.
Dated JAN. 15, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon,

at Robert's stores, Brooklyn, between Wall and Fulton sts., near the Wall-st. Ferry, (under Port Wardens Inspection for account of whom it may concern,)

9,082 BAGS JAVA RICE.

Ex ship *Rangoon*, damaged on voyage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE AND SALE IN PARTITION

Of valuable improved real estate situate on Washington, Bleecker, 13th, 14th and 35th sts. and 7th-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKENS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick store and lot on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 265.

BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story (mastic front) brick house and lot on south side of Bleecker-st., between Hancock and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 196. Lot 25x98 feet.

By order of the executors of the estate of David Samson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz:

WEST 13TH-ST.—The three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot on the north side of West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 151. Lot 20.10x75 feet.

WEST 14TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 205. Lot 25x126.6

7TH-AV.—The two lots of land, with the three and four story brick stores thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., and known as Nos. 398 and 400. Lots 24.9x50 feet each.

WEST 35TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on south side of West 35th-st., directly in the rear of the 7th-av. lots, and known as No. 208. Lot 25x49.6.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious FINE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-av., southwest corner of Fourteenth-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur of this city, collected during the last thirty years in Europe, Canada and America, and never before publicly exhibited in this country.

In this collection are many very fine pictures, pronounced by connoisseurs to be undoubted originals, which are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public. Among them will be found the works of

Rubens,	Bassano,	Paola Veronese,
Rembrandt,	P. Bril,	Brenghel,
J. Vernet,	D. Teniers,	Berghems,
Corregio,	Velasquez,	Watteau,
Wovermans,	Van Bemmil,	Salvator Rosa.
M. Carrauaggio,	Lairesse,	DeHeern,
Maralle,	Guercino,	Giordana, and others.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening at the galleries as above. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers or at the gallery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of the estate of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:

$285 of year 1859.	$720 of year 1860.
$530 of year 1861.	$720 of year 1862.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

A general assortment of walnut, mahogany, oak and painted marble top, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mattresses, bedding, fancy goods, crockery, carpets, stoves, &c., &c. Also pianos, pier mirrors, furs, and two crimson satin damask curtains, &c.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead,	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:
350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT, ON 1ST-ST., EXTENDING TO THE EAST RIVER, SOUTH 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The valuable plot of ground, 360 by 400 feet, at Williamsburgh, comprising the entire front on East River and South 9th to 11th-st., and from 1st-st. to East River, with three slips with sufficient water for the largest vessels. The advantageous situation of this property, and its nearness to the centre of business, makes it valuable for all business purposes, and especially for storage.

Maps, showing the exact dimensions and location, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 20 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION, ON ACCOUNT OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 17TH-ST.—The handsome three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 20 West 17th-st., south side, near 5th-av. The house is 33.4 by about 70 feet, including the back building, built in the most substantial manner, has four rooms on a floor, is very cheerful, and contains all conveniences and comforts. Lot 33.4 by 92 feet. Possession May 1, 1867. Terms—Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage or the whole can be paid.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 114TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 114TH-ST.—Four lots of ground on the north side of 114th-st., 350 feet west of 8th-av., each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 163 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., the entire furniture of a private family leaving the City, consisting of parlor suites, sofas, lounges, velvet carpet, oil-cloths, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, library and dining-room furniture, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits required from all purchasers.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on West 25th-st., four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 58, south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., 20x98.9. Terms easy.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on Amity-st., three-story brick house and lot, No. 19, north side, between Mercer and Greene, 19x75. Terms easy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the following articles, to wit: 1 Marvin's safe, 3 office desks, 2 office chairs, 4 common arm-chairs, 1 copying press, 1 office looking-glass, 1 clock, 4 office baskets, 11 pictures, 1 large City map, 10 law books, 2 new ledgers, a small lot of printing paper, 10 sheets paper board, 1 pair United States postage scales, 1 letter rack, 1 tin telegraph box, 4 spittoons, 3 Internal Revenue inkstands, 1 stove and pipe, with stand and 2 sheets zinc; 3 boxes, marked "C. B., 1, 2, 3;" 2 Manuals, 1863 and 1864; 1 coal scuttle, 1 envelope machine, and sundry other articles have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction on the premises of Chas. W. Baker, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York City, on the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District New-York.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS HOUSEkeeper or assistant housekeeper, by an English Protestant woman, who will be found thoroughly competent for all the duties of the above situation, and in whom the most unlimited confidence can be placed; has filled the above position in the same family for a number of years, from whom all the reference required will be cheerfully given, and satisfactory reason for parting with her. Apply at No. 230 5th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country or a private boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will go to one place or separately. Call for two days at their present situation, where they will be fully recommended, No. 122 East 37th-st., corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman a situation as ladies maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking, also operating on Wheeler & Wilsons machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL with good City references, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron and do up clothes in the best manner; will strive to please her employer. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking; also, pastry, breakfast bread and desserts of all kinds; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 204 West 16th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, A. A. Low's Building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 West 45th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or to wait on a lady, by a respectable young girl; can be well recommended; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address E. K., No. 600 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family, or would go as laundress; is fully competent to fill either situation; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 83 West 15th-st.: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; is a first-class infant's nurse; or would take a situation as seamstress and assist in housekeeping; can give entire satisfaction. Apply at No. 400 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the week or month; thoroughly understands all family sewing. Call at No. 589 2d-av., near 32d-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one for chambermaid, and the other for child's nurse; the best of reference given. Call at No. 41 Prince-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give good reference from her last place, where she was three and a half years. Apply at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper or companion, or would make herself generally useful; a good home is desired. Address NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable American woman as good cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, &c.; City or country; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, can flute, do up fine muslins, &c.; good City references; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK by one who understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 756 Greenwich-st., between West 11th and Bank sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; can do all kinds of cooking thoroughly; understands her business. Can be seen at No. 217 West 26th-st., three doors below 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general or any kind of housework, &c.; country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL A situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call from 10 to 3 at 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as seamstress, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as first-class waitress; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; has best of City reference. Call No. 374 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of steady habits, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City references from last employers. Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. P. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City references from his last employer. Call or address for two days at Stilling's harness-store, Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young married couple, just landed from England; the man as coachman, groom and plain gardener, wife as plain cook; no objection to City or country. Apply, or address for three days, No. 435 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN NEEDING A competent, sober young man as coachman or gardener, and willing to pay $25 per month, can hear of such by addressing G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office; recommendations first class.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country, by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address for two days No. 557 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FOR SOME time salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe store, an engagement in the same capacity or as traveler; first class references. Apply to H. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, a Protestant. Address JAMES, No. 462 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; best of City reference; can drive four in hand. Address PETER ROURKE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both; is willing and obliging and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Address F., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man; is a first-class servant and has good reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as book-keeper, assistant or entry clerk, having had several years' experience; best of reference. Address T. W. V., No. 43 Christopher-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; has good City reference from his last place. Address R. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bartender, or would have no objection to learn the tea or grocery business; best of City reference given. Address T. SLACK, No. 132 East 38th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, or would take a situation in a wholesale liquor-store. Address R. SLACK, No. 132 East 38th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in the W. I. commission and liquor importing business, of good abilities, and now filling a very responsible position, wishes an engagement from March 1 at a living salary; first-class references furnished. Address R. D., Post-office Box No. 1,074.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO TAKE care of a small place, who understands thoroughly the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, the care and management of horses; best City references required; married man, without family, preferred. Address, with name, to Box No. 99, Post-office, New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED book-keeper in a large manufacturing establishment in this City, who can give unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address Box No 1,470 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a family of five; must have City reference. Call on Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 136 East 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WAITER, OR TO take charge of some place of trust by a respectable man and his wife without encumbrance, with good City reference. Address C. R. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman. No other need apply. A permanent situation for a steady man. Address W. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMART, TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Apply at No. 240 West 36th-st., in the basement.

$15 PER DAY SURE.—AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States to introduce our Patent White Wire Clothes Lines. A great chance. For particulars, address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., Office No. 149 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 6

SHIPPING.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON	S. Samuels	Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE	SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE	SATURDAY, Mar. 2

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD	SATURDAY, Feb. 9

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Jan. 30
EEOLA	Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.

Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PERRIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY......Feb. 25 | MONDAY......March 23

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails,

is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
——, Capt. ——,
will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. —, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow Feb. 9.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $394 for first class, and $218 to $248 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 26, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR:

Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 16.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

From Pier No. 38 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDNY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

PIER WANTED—ON THE NORTH RIVER side, for a term of years. Apply to A. T. WILDS, No. 254 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—A CHECK DATED JAN. 28, 1867, drawn for $269 96-100, by W. Wilson & Co., on the Bank of New-York National Banking Association, and indorsed by Coolidge & Young; payment has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against negotiating said check.
COOLIDGE & YOUNG, No. 126 Front-st., N. Y.

LOST—($15 REWARD)—A SMALL GOLD CHAIN, with locket and trinket attached. The finder will return the same to No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 80 Washington-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 418 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A three-story and basement brick building, with a second story extension, 26x49, and two lots, on Mulberry and Chestnut sts., Newark, N. J., within 150 feet of the depot; well lighted, and has engine, boiler and shafting. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and will be sold or exchanged for City property. Apply to A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } No. 96 Broadway.
JOSIAH W. BROWN,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of parties desiring to sell or purchase Real Estate.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.

One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
	Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM CONSISTING of about 560 acres of rich tillable land, situated in the fertile valley of the Genesee, the whole being under a high state of cultivation; also, a large and commodious mansion and the necessary outbuildings; large orchard, garden, &c.; direct communication by water and rail with the City of New-York; the property may be divided so as to form two or more eligible farms, and half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps or particulars apply to Dr. H. G. PIFFARD, No. 357 2d-av., or to DAVID PIFFARD, on the premises, Genesee, Livingston Co., N. Y.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, situated on the direct road from Kings Bridge to Yonkers, and about equally distant from Yonkers or Riverdale depots, for sale at a bargain; it has fine gardens, fine fruits, good water, and warranted perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE building known as the ARENA, Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New-York, or No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE. A choice plot of about 58x100; very suitable for piano-forte, furniture, &c., salesrooms. The old buildings pay interest on the cost. Possession May 1. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—103 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY, on Houston-st., a plot of about 50 feet front, with two buildings that will pay a good interest. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M. Brokerage allowed.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTLY situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY,
No. 27 Pine-st., or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN various parts of the City; farms and country seats on Staten Island; money to loan on bond and mortgage; by VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 49 CLINTON-PLACE. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 138 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.

A. LANGDON, J. R. WELLS, W. A. LATHROP, G. S. HUTCHINS, by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys,	General Partners.
J. S. CHRISTIE, R. D. LATHROP,	Special Partners.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm or name of HAY & BOLLES, for the transaction of a General Banking and Stock Commission business.

SILAS C. HAY,
JOHN G. BOLLES,
No. 78 Broadway, No. 7 New-st.

JAN. 28, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $25,000.—JUST ISSUED, one of the most valuable of American patents. Demand universal; profits enormous; all the New-England territory sold in a lump; the right for New-York State offered cheap, for three days; would be exchanged for real estate. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6.

Later.—New-York State sold. For other territory apply immediately.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $10,000 to $20,000 in the hide and skin trade, by a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business; has a good connection, and can refer to some of the first houses in the trade. Address LEATHER, Box No. 144 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARTIES DESIRING A LIGHT AND profitable business are invited to examine the merits of BRICKER'S Wood Finish at No. 48 Beekman-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, Aug. 7, 1866. A8-lawsm

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

dec6-law6mTh

TO LET.

HOUSES WANTED FOR RENT.

I have a number of first-class tenants for first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished. Parties having such to rent are respectfully solicited to place them on my register. Every attention paid to the wishes of the parties. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, A FIRST-class place on Staten Island; location unsurpassed, and healthiness guaranteed; house large, fruit abundant, stable, coachman's house, ice-house, gas, hot and cold water, billiard room, &c.; equally suited for Summer or Winter; one mile from landing. It will be leased three or five years; lessee to keep it in order; to a first-rate party at $2,500 per annum, and furniture worth over $7,000 will be sold for $4,500. Horses and carriages will be sold at a bargain if required. Address Box No. 3,580 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS.—A nicely-furnished house, in 15th-st., near 5th-av., to rent to 1st of May next, with probability of a longer period, if desired. This is a desirable opportunity for any family wishing a pleasant residence in a convenient locality. Apply to W. H. MORRIS, No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

CLUBS, HOTELS AND OTHERS.—TO lease for a term of years, the large building northwest corner of Broadway and 26th-st.; the corner store is rented for one year. Two stores could be made on Broadway, adjoining the corner. For full particulars and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS from the 1st of May next, the lot of land southeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.; well located for banking or mercantile purposes. For dimensions and terms inquire of DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE finest suite of offices on Wall-st., in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange and Sub-Treasury. Apply to GEORGE F. THOMAE, No. 12 Wall-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WISHING TO RENT their property to good advantage can find desirable tenants by applying to S. F. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 109 feet. Apply to WM. H. GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, above 10th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; no other location noticed; fire and gas; not to exceed $14 per week; best City references given and required. Address WASHBURN, Box No. 142 Times Office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED front room on third floor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND nurse, wish board with private table, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address S. Y., Box No. 114 Times Office, stating price.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH fire and gas, no board, to gentlemen only, at No. 104 West 26th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A LARGE well-furnished room with board; terms moderate. No. 64 West 32d-st., (new No. 108.)

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 385 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

LECTURES.

NEW LECTURE.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
SUBJECT:
ROLL OF HONOR.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 21st-st., east of 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Alex. R. Thomson's.)

Admission, 50c. Tickets for sale at Chas. Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

A. A. FAVARGER'S LAST FRENCH class of the season, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., is open to new members until THURSDAY, Jan. 31. Persons wishing to join the class should call at 3:20 o'clock, the exercises beginning at 3½ o'clock.

REV. S. F. HILDRETH WILL LECTURE on Geology, for benefit of Sabbath-school, in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1867. Tickets 50c. Children half price.

BY REQUEST, REV. G. C. ESRAY WILL repeat his lecture on "American Manhood" in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M. NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to make room for our Spring importations, we have reduced our stock of

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
and CORSETS
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
BELOW COST,
AND WILL SELL TO THE TRADE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES AND TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction at low prices, constantly on hand.
ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 155 DUANE-ST.

PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, IN GOOD ORDER, an Adams Press, 29½x43; Hoe Drum, (old style,) 29x37; Hoe, three revolutions, with fly complete, 34x50. Inquire of JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

COAL.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT NO. 47 CEDAR-ST.—CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—A large stock of first-class work at a sacrifice; two light coupe rockaways, one light express wagon, buggies, phaetons, &c.; also one Portland sleigh cheap.
JNO. M. TUFTS, JR., No. 47 Cedar-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A FINE PAIR OF DARK BROWN CARRIAGE horses, perfectly sound and kind, for sale, on account of the owner going away. Apply at the stable rear of corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A FEW MONTHS A close carriage in good order for private use. Address T. H. S., Box No. 5,[illegible] Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT
OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES,
and of the comic drama of
"OURS!"

which will be given THIS EVENING, with all the splendid effect of
CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 4,
MR. J. W. WALLACK
will make his first appearance this season, when will be produced an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted from the French of Victorien Sardou, expressly for this theatre, entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, appropriate music, and
A SPLENDID CAST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
THIS EVENING

will be presented for the third time in America, and original adaptation from the French by L. R. Beneux, of the Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, entitled a
BIRD OF PARADISE,
which will be produced with entirely new Scenery, by G. Morgan and R. Farren. New and appropriate music by Tissington. Magnificent Wardrobe by R. Williams. Full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of M. A. GROSSI.

Machinery by Denham and assistants.

Properties by Duverney and Yeamans.

The whole under the direction of
MISS SALLIE A. HINCKLEY,
with a great cast of characters:
THE MAGICIAN'S CAVE!
THE GARDENS OF NIKOBAR!
THE PASS IN THE FORESTS OF BOHEMIA!
THE PALACE OF DREAMS!
GRAND SQUARE IN GRENADA!
DREAMLAND!

For synopsis of Ballet, incidents, &c., see programmes. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE OF THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Last performance positively of Wallace's
ROSE OF CASTILE.
ROSE OF CASTILE.

Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, WYLIE and PEAKS; Miss RICHINGS, Miss HARRISON and Mrs. BOUDINOT in the principal roles.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS.

An attractive entertainment is offered, in which the veteran artist, Mr. PETER RICHINGS will appear.
THE BLIND MAN'S DAUGHTER.
THE DRUIDICAL SCENE FROM NORMA
AND THE SECOND ACT OF MARTHA
will compose the entertainment.

SATURDAY—Last matinee of the English opera season. Admission to matinee, 75 cents to all seats, without extra charge for reserving in advance.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

JAMES M. WEHLI, SATURDAY EVENING.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEO. H. GRIFFIN......Manager.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.

This Palace Opera-house nightly thronged with the elite to welcome back their favorite,
GEORGE CHRISTY.

The Manager will spare neither pains nor expense to present the patrons of this establishment with New Faces, New Acts, New Music, New Stories, in short, the most finished and artistic entertainment in the City.

First appearance of the great English artist,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK,
and DICK SANDS, the Champion Dancer of the world.

Second week of JOHN COLLINS, the inimitable Bone Player, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, the Sweet Balladist, every evening; Morrison, Shattuck, Abbott, Hughes, Hogan and a host of others in Farces, Songs and Dances; CHRISTY and GRIFFIN in new and original acts.

Scenes at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Medical Student, Pathetic Ballad, Mountain Tragedy, Naughty, Naughty Girls, Happiest Couple Out, &c., &c.

First night of The-O-Door Tom-a-toes Grand Orchestra, Sig. George Chrispino, Mad. Red Pepper, Abbottino and Sig. Carlos Fore-Most.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, SUNDAY, FEB. 3.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
MME. PAREPA

will sing "The Storm," by Hullah; "Ave Maria," by Gonoud, with violin, organ and piano accompaniment, and the "Children's Kingdom," by Blumenthal.
MR. CARL ROSA
will play "Episode du Trovatore," by Haumann, and Adagio Religioso, by Bott.
MR. S. B. MILLS
will perform two grand selections for the piano.
The orchestra, under the direction of
MR. THEO. THOMAS,
will perform overture to "Fidelio," by Beethoven; overture, "A Night in Granada," by Kreutzer; fantasia, "Midsummer's Night Dream," by Mendelssohn, and Mozart's grand Turkish March.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Organist and Pianist.
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR,
the sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway; Ruilman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. MATINEE.

PAREPA MATINEE.
PAREPA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2—To begin at 1 o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON begs to announce the first and only Parepa Matinee on the above day for the accommodation of schools and families, when the following artists will appear:

Madame PAREPA, The Celebrated Prima Donna.

Mr. S. B. MILLS	Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA	Violinist
Mr. G. W. COLBY	Accompanyist

Tickets—ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Ruilman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING,
BEEBE AND STERLING IN DUET.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS.

Fourth Concert for the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL SCHOOL FUND, on THURSDAY EVENING this week, at Steinway Hall. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered: Mme. De Lussan, Miss McNab, (Contralto,) Messrs. J. A. Dawson and Eugene Trastour, (Pianists,) Mr. H. Mollenhauer, (Violoncello.) Conductor, Mr. W. DRESSLER. Tickets 50 cents; sold only by Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—All Apres-midi tickets are good for the evening concert.

Manager......O. N. SNOW

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

DO NOT FORGET THE TESTIMONIAL, TO-DAY and EVENING, of the NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB TO A. MACMILLAN, Manager at the 5th-av. Skating Park. Grand Carnival in the evening. Free list entirely suspended for this day.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Largest Panorama in the world.

Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

JAMES M. WEHLI, SATURDAY EVENING.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE building known as the ARENA, Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New-York, or No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.

The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

LAST DAY FOR THE RECEPTION OF pupils at the very low rates at GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Regular term commences Feb. 1, at which time full prices will be resumed. Open this evening until 9 o'clock.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The third lecture in this course will be delivered in the chapel of the Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, by Prof. F. A. HABTT. Subject—Coral Reefs and Islands.
H. M. PRICE, President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The second term of this school will commence on Jan. 29. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE AS A teacher in some of the best schools in the City, who has a few hours unoccupied, desires a few pupils at their residences, for instruction in Latin, French, (which she speaks fluently) the higher mathematics, usual English branches and drawing; the best of testimonials given. Address Miss E. Station D.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
LAST DAY BUT TWO
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7 3-4,
in the great American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS

of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MR. J. W. LINGARD,

On which occasion Mrs. G. C. HOWARD has kindly volunteered, and will appear for the LAST TIME IN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, will be produced a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

WANTED—300 MALE AUXILIARIES. Apply at back stage-door of Museum this day at 12 M.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

JAMES M. WEHLI, SATURDAY EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE HORSE COMEDY,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

and at the Matinees, will be presented a brilliant programme of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing the greatest of equestriennes,
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
To conclude with the great horse-comedy of the
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

JAMES M. WEHLI, SATURDAY EVENING.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8—SATURDAY at 2.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
"THE BASKET TRICK," "GOBLIN HEAD,"
with the WONDROUS HAT and other feats.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

A GRAND CONCERT

AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1867, complimentary to
MISS FLORENCE A. RICE.

Contralto, assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mme. ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano.
Mrs. ROGERS, Mezzo-Soprano.
ALFRED H. PEASE, the celebrated pianist.
GEO. SIMPSON, Tenore.
J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenore.
FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
JOHN CLARK, Basso.
Mr. PERRING, Conductor.

Admission, $1; no reserved seats. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained at the usual places and at the door.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSON SEVENTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
On which occasion will be played the celebrated
MOONLIGHT SONATA.

Single Tickets $1. Subscription Tickets for the remaining Matinees, $3.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre,
including the original
ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned
"HORSE FAIR,"
And 150 other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
Formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,

THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Clinton Hall, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved Seats for all Theatres, Operas, Concerts, Balls, &c., can be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

F. & C.—SATURDAY EVE, FEB. 2.

GRAND TRIO, "YO-NA-RES-WEET."
BEEBE, STERLING AND HILL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.

The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 562 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will be given THIS EVENING, to Mrs. KATE M. WILLETT and Miss MARY L. WESTCOTT, at the Baptist Church, corner Madison and Governeur sts. The following talent has been engaged for the occasion: Misses Mary L. and Lydia Davis, and Messrs. Woodward, Stanton, Dye and Drury, vocalists, and Messrs. Josiah M. King, Wm. A. Smith and Francis Scudder, pianists; under the direction of Mr. HENRY TUCKER, Conductor. Tickets for sale at the door.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, by AMERICAN ARTISTS, made by S. P. AVERY during the past fifteen years, is now on exhibition daily during this week, and on the last three evenings, at LEEDS' New Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. They will be sold Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BOOTH, WINTER GARDEN, and BLACK CROOK, NIBLO'S, can be had at RAYNER'S, No. 585 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

DECKER BROTHERS,

NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of music, harp, piano and singing. Apply at Stodart & Morris' Piano Wareroom, No. 699 Broadway, and at residence, No. 66 East 17th-st.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish in Trinity Chapel in 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next Sunday. Seats free.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	W. STUART.
Stage Manager	J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer	H. J. JACKSON.

THIS EVENING
will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
SHYLOCK,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia	James Duff
Antonio, the merchant of Venice	M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Barton Hill.
Salanio, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	W. Nelson Decker
Salarino, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica	Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend	J. Duell
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio	H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia	J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock	J. Morton

Magnificoes of Venice, officers of the court of justice, jailers, servants and other attendants.

The scenery embraces—

1. The Rialto, Venice, by	C. W. WITHAM
2. A Venetian Street	C. W. WITHAM
3. Church of San Giovanni, by	C. W. WITHAM
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by	C. W. WITHAM
5. A Hall of Portias' House, by	J. HILLIARD
6. A Garden in Genoa	J. HILLIARD
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by	C. W. WITHAM

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL,

Embraces—

1. OVERTURE—"The Merchant of Venice."
2. QUADRILLE on Songs of Shakespeare, including "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Bee Sucks," "When Daisies Pied," "Sigh no More, Ladies," "We Fly by Night!"
3. CARNIVAL GALOP.
4. GONDOLA SERENADE.
5. TARANTELLA.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.

The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUBLE and KROGH.

The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX
PIZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
Rolla...W. H. Whalley. Cora...Miss Fanny Herring.
Concluding with TOM CRINGLE.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING,
BEEBE AND STERLING IN DUET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.

Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.

The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

The screaming burlesque of CINDER-LEON
the DEMON DANCE at 9:30 by the MADAGASCAR
only Leon, Kellifante Seymourgali, BALLET TROUPE
Allenalini, Priomi and Coryphees. DEMON DANCE
in addition to a programme never MERMAID DANCE
equaled, crowds the house nightly. CINDER-LEON

COOPER INSTITUTE—DR. HEBBARD will lecture THIS EVENING on the Special Senses smell, sight, hearing, taste, feeling, anatomy of the eye, ear, nose, tongue, &c. Diseases of the nose. Causes and cure of catarrh. Deafness, causes and kinds; prevention and cure. Wonders of the eye, tears; closure of the tear passage, cure, crooked eyes, cure; near sight, far-sight, cure; cataract, cure. Other diseases of the eye and cures; preserving and improving sight, &c.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING,
BEEBE AND STERLING IN DUET.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MEDICAL CARD.—LADIES CAN RELY ON Mme. DUBOIS, (wife of a regular physician of 38 years' experience.) Office No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st. Medicines, $1 to $5. Positive relief or money refunded. Board provided.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. PARKER'S TREATMENT OF PRIVATE diseases is unequaled for success. His female pills are sure and safe. Sent on receipt of $5. No. 726 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Tariff.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is so much common sense and justice in your article of this morning headed "The Proposed Tariff—Its Impolicy and Injustice," that I am constrained to ask you to repeat the dose. It may, possibly, awake some slumbering Senator to the fact that not all of his constituents are manufacturers, and that in "swinging around the circle," (the quotation is classic now,) he may chance to meet some of them who have other occupation than that of "swinging around" the lobby at Washington, but who yet have, or think they ought to have, some rights, and who know they have votes. The glaring injustice of it is so apparent and manifest that it should be entitled: "An act for swindling the great majority of the inhabitants of these United States for the benefit of that small class calling themselves manufacturers." And the only article necessary to give it its fullest efficiency would be as follows: "Any person being a citizen of these United States, and having any influence with a Republican Congressman or Senator, may weave, forge, build, design, fabricate or otherwise manufacture any article the image of anything in the Heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, (excepting only the image of ANDREW JOHNSON,) and offer it for sale at any price that his cupidity may see fit to name, or his blundering stupidity require to make remunerative, and it shall be the instant duty of the community at large to buy and pay for the same; and in case any community shall not like either the article so manufactured, or the price asked for the same, it shall thereupon become their duty to hold their tongues and go without. Section 2. Any person found importing, vending, or buying any article of any sort or description, (unless he be a manufacturer importing raw material,) shall be tried before a Jury of twelve manufacturers, and upon conviction shall be hanged. Section 3. ANDREW JOHNSON shall not have power to pardon any person so convicted." I insist, Mr. Editor, such a law would be quite as just at least, as the present proposed tariff, far more efficient, would yield nearly as much revenue and not create half as many offices to be filled and quarreled over. Do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that the honorable and learned gentlemen who compose the United States Senate, are really laboring under the hallucination that every man, woman and child in the Union now enjoying the unspeakable blessings of their conglomerated wisdom is a manufacturer? If they are, and if the Senators are correct in their supposition, then their tariff is substantial justice. But, Mr. Editor, how stands the case? Why thus: Jonathan Snuffles, of Sabbathdayville, Downeastsomewhere, makes excellent wooden nutmegs—nutmegs that, to look at, to play marbles with, to buy and sell to make money on, and in fact, for everything that nutmegs can be used for except the purpose for which they are used, are just as good as any. Well, to-morrow morning, Mrs. Times remarks, my dear, bring home some nutmegs to-night. You procure from Mr. Snuffles a supply of his most excellent article of American manufacture. But Mrs. Times, after listening to your eloquent argument on the necessity of protecting American manufacturers, (which you found in the *Tribune*,) quietly tells you that your nutmegs have one little fault, and but one, and that is, they are not good for anything, and then asks you how much you paid for them. Why, fifty cents, in shinplasters, apiece. When, why, you have always got good ones for two cents each? Yes, you say, but that was before we discovered that it was necessary to "protect" Mr. Jonathan Snuffles, of Sabbathdayville, Downeastsomewhere. And then she would likely reply it would be much cheaper, and a great deal more palatable to buy nutmegs for two cents apiece, and then give Mr. Snuffles out of the United States Treasury as much money as he thought he ought to be worth—a remark that would nearly prove how ignorant American women are on all subjects pertaining to national prosperity. Now, Sir, let me state a fact, just to show how things sometimes happen. The clause in the proposed tariff on a certain class of goods was shown around New-York City by the agent of a certain large New-England corporation (manufacturing) two months before Congress met; and, when the bill was introduced, every article in the clause alluded to was advanced to exactly the figure in the schedule shown by the aforementioned agent. As wonderful an instance of happening as ever happened. Now, then, a remedy. I have one that will be far more just. In the first place, (a consideration of no importance to any one who could advocate the passage of such a tariff as this,) and what is of great importance to us just now, far cheaper.

Let a committee of poor manufacturers—like Hon. Senator SPRAGUE, or any one not worth over six to twenty millions—to consist of twelve, be appointed. Let every man who is too stupid or too lazy to earn as much as he wants call himself a manufacturer, go before them, state his views, and let the committee ascertain how much they think he ought to be satisfied with; and let the man be compelled to go home and spend his time making sense out of the senseless diatribes in favor of that new species of swindling called "protection," that has for some time past adorned the columns of the *Tribune*. The advantage of this would be two-fold. First, it would be a very great saving of money to the people of the United States; and, second, it would give those Americans who consider themselves able, and who are perfectly willing, to compete with the world and its various energies, enterprises, intellects, &c., a chance to do so untrammelled by unjust, oppressive, burdensome—yes, crushing—class legislation.

Yours, ONE WHO WORKS.

Midnight Missions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of the class intended to be benefited by the Midnight Mission, allow me the favor of a little space for a few remarks upon your editorial of this date.

With regard to some of the positions taken all will agree. To these it is unnecessary, therefore, to refer. There are other points upon which the observation of one long interested in the work of raising fallen women has led to conclusions quite opposite to those of the editorial.

It is there stated that "every honest and industrious young girl can always find plenty of employment in New-York." Would that it were so. So far is this, however, from being the case, that the pastor of every congregation embracing among its members many in poor or moderate circumstances finds one of his chief causes of anxiety in the difficulty, with all the influence he may possess or use, of finding occupation, even at the lowest rates, for girls and women relying upon the needle for support. And this is not alone the experience of the clergy, but of the active philanthropists, whose aim has been to follow the course wisely suggested in your article of so directing the steps of the young that their feet may never stray into sin.

That "no woman in America is forced by penury to sell her person," may be generally true. The City of New-York unfortunately presents too many exceptions. The well-known and honored head of a large and successful charitable institution in the heart of the City, stated a few years ago, that not a few sewing-girls were unwillingly and with loathing forced each week for a night or two nights, upon the street, to procure the sum necessary to make up their weekly board. In a letter written this very month, by a lady President of a society to establish a Christian Home, is this statement: "For *shelter alone*, girls dependent upon their own exertions for support, are too often led astray." Undoubtedly the proper provision is to meet the difficulty of support and to establish homes in which the expenses of comfortable living may be brought far within the cost of ordinary female boarding houses, and thus the inmates be enabled to preserve the feeling of independence belonging to those who pay their own way, while yet they are defended from any necessity for an evil way of life, and also removed from the corrupt atmosphere of many boarding and lodging houses with which large numbers of girls away from home, are now obliged to take up. Such provision has been to some extent already made. Boarding houses of proper character, and at low charges, have been established, and measures are on foot to open others. Yet with whatever may be done in this direction, it may well be doubted if it will ever be possible so to reach all that there shall be not one who, by unwilling necessity, is driven to an evil life.

Even if this desirable end were reached, there will yet be some who in a moment of weakness or under the influence of deceit, have passed the fatal line. At once is destroyed all connection with what is good. Christian boarding-houses are closed against them; honest girls, their former companions, turn away from them now. The road forward into deeper sin is broad and open; the gate back into virtue locked and double barred. Yet there are some fallen ones not satisfied to continue what they have become; multitudes of hearts not yet so hardened and brutalized as to have lost all the better part of humanity. For these are we not bound to open a way back to virtue? Were it right to do so there might be given many a story of those now good wives and happy mothers, living in this City, who but for even the present aids to reform would have been forever lost. The results reported by the London City Mission encourage us to try the further measure of a Midnight Mission. If it succeed, none more than yourself will rejoice. Should it fail we shall at least have removed one reproach so often made by and for the fallen, that Christian men and women cry them down and force them down, and there is no Christ upon earth to speak a word of encouragement and stretch out a hand in aid.

Yours, respectfully, P.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

The Public Markets and a Sinking Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to "an act in relation to Public Markets in the City of New-York," introduced in the Assembly on the 8th inst., by Mr. GRIDLEY, of this City, which, if adopted, creates a "Board of Commissioners of Public Markets," who shall become seized and possessed of all the real estate owned by the City now in use for public market purposes, together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, including the "Lowber" and "Gansevoort" property, with full power and authority to use, rent, lease, *sell and alienate the same as they may determine.*

The moneys derived from the sale of said property, or from the revenue and income of the public markets are, by the provisions of this act, to be applied to the payment of the salaries of the said Commissioners, the clerks, servants and attorneys they may see fit to employ, and for the purchase of lands and the construction and repair of market buildings.

The proposed act is in direct violation of the faith of the City and State, as pledged to its public creditors by the ordinance creating the "Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt," passed by the Common Council Feb. 22, 1844, and confirmed by act of the Legislature, passed May 13, 1845.

The said ordinance provides that "all moneys heretofore received, and hereafter to be received, from the following sources," (in which are included "the net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the Corporation when sold," and "market fees and market rents,") "are hereby pledged, appropriated to, and constitute and form a fund called the 'Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, for the redemption of the City debt,' until the whole of the stocks of the City of New-York shall be finally and fully redeemed."

It thus appears that all moneys derived from the sale of real estate in use for market purposes," or from the revenue and income of the public markets," are sacredly pledged and appropriated to the redemption of the City debt, and are so to remain. "until the whole of the stocks of the City of New-York shall be finally and fully redeemed."

The Legislature should consider well the important questions involved in the passage of the act submitted by Mr. GRIDLEY, or any similar act affecting the revenues pledged to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

The question is not whether the public markets are properly located or properly managed, but whether it is in accordance with the dignity and public faith of the State to divert from a fund pledged by acts of the Legislature and ordinances of the Corporation for the redemption of the City debt, the revenues from the public markets, amounting to more than $200,000 annually, and the proceeds of the real estate used for market purposes, should the same be sold, estimated as worth more than two-and-a-half millions of dollars, the same having been by law appropriated to said fund.

The creditors of the City who have invested their funds in its stocks and bonds, relying upon the faith of both State and City, as pledged in the sinking fund ordinance, may well feel alarmed at this attempt to *withdraw* the real estate used for market purposes, and the revenues of the public markets from this fund. Should this attempt prove successful, what security have the public that the other revenues pledged for the redemption of the City debt, may not in like manner be diverted to other purposes, and thus the market value of their investments depreciated thereby?

It is to be hoped, however, that the Legislature will not unsettle public confidence in the stocks and bonds of this City, by the passage of the act referred to, or any other of a like character, withdrawing from the fund created for the redemption of the City debt, any portion of the revenues pledged for that purpose; but that such action may be taken as will assure the holders of the public securities of the City, that the sinking fund ordinance will be maintained *inviolate* "until the whole of the stocks of the City of New-York shall be finally and fully redeemed."

JUSTICE.

Unsound Wheat Flour.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject which the Farmers' Club Committee has entered upon—that of correcting the standard of flour in New-York—is so important that I do not think it necessary to apologize in addressing you. I feel too interested in this matter to allow it to escape my notice. As a baker, I am prompted to speak in my own behalf, and that of the trade, and commend you to complete the work of exposure of the numerous systematic frauds perpetrated on the trade, to the loss of consumers and the disgust of honest flour factors. As one of a class of tradesmen, we are continually exposed to fraud, either by weight, false brands or bad flour. It is a well-known fact to many, while others are ignorant of it, that flour is brought into the market without brand, and then lettered under various names and marks for the different jobbers, to be sold, perhaps, to the same baker at different prices, and, of course, different qualities. Houses are known, side by side, in the same streets, to have the same flour, and selling under different marks and grades. Last year I was the victim of misplaced confidence. A mark of flour had become a favorite with me and my jobber. I bought the brand many times—"Panton Mills," manufactured by a well-known miller in Illinois, and forwarded by a Chicago house to their partner, a member of the Corn Exchange in New-York. Relying on the character of that flour, I bought without sample, as the jobber did also, two lots of flour to arrive, guaranteed to be made from old wheat. The first came to hand, passed inspection, and was partly delivered to me and other bakers, and the result was the total ruin of the bread to every one. It is a notorious fact that the sample I carried back to the jobber was immediately submitted to one of the Inspectors, and condemned as unsound; and on a more critical examination the lot which arrived in different quantities was found to have three distinct grades. When the second lot arrived it was carefully examined, condemned, and returned to the factor. So clearly was the fraud established, by the carelessness of the swindling factors in Chicago, that some of the barrels had different brands on both ends, and the Chicago Inspector's mark and plug-hole. That flour never came from the mills, as was afterwards proved, but purchased in the Chicago market, the brand forged, and then forwarded to fill the order of the partner in New-York. This case went before the Arbitration Committee of the Corn Exchange, and damages were awarded to the extent of fifty cents per barrel, with minor charges, interest, &c., although the loss to parties concerned was clearly shown to be more than double. Another fact is, that 195 pounds are reckoned as a barrel of flour, the one pound being allowed for inspection; that is, if a barrel weighs 194 pounds, the factor will allow two pounds; if it weighs 195 pounds he allows nothing. This is clearly wrong. On my business alone this one pound per barrel is an item of importance, when we consider the average price of flour. I trust the Farmers' Club Committee will go on, neither faltering nor failing, till the trade has been brought under such restraints as shall be approved by every honest dealer; and none will more gladly welcome a change than the fraternity to which I belong. A BAKER.

The Currency and Prices.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald* of this morning, "Jonathan Oldbuck" gives us some "words of soberness" on that topic of vital interest—the currency and prices.

He tells us that it is not the abundance of our paper money that keeps it at a discount as compared with gold, but the fact that the exchange is against us in consequence of our importations exceeding our exportations; that if we bring down exchange, gold will come down.

Plausible and astute as I know the gentleman who assumes the *nom de plume* of "Jonathan Oldbuck" to be, he fails to show us what course he is to conjure up to bring about the diminution of importations that shall reverse the exchange, and bring it in our favor. As far as he looks into causes, he fails to look far enough, and his vision stopping at the immediate, does not reach the ultimate cause.

The evidence of our senses during the past four years has shown us how a redundant currency has, by making money cheap, promoted speculation and extravagance. We have seen that when people have plenty of cheap money, they will expend it freely, and the importation of unlimited quantities of foreign luxuries has kept the exchange [illegible] against us. Because of the cheapness of currency here, (a cheapness the consequence of its excessive volume,) those importations brought high prices. Our exportable products, because no like redundancy of money existed abroad, would not bring correspondingly high prices, and we suffered the consequences in the matter of exchange. One of the cheapest of those exportable products of ours was the gold of which we exported the sixty millions, and which was the foreigners' money. The high prices which they got in our money enabled them to make a profitable conversion of the proceeds of their merchandise into our cheap product and their money—gold. This, in turn, encouraged the flooding us with other stocks of their productions, and again a conversion, like causes producing continually like effects, and aggravating the evil of exchanges against us.

Do away with this redundancy of currency, and you bring down prices of commodities and enhance the price of our money until it is at par with the world's money—gold and silver, and we no longer stand at a disadvantage with the rest of the world. Such are the laws of trade, and such are the intimate and reactionary mutual relations of the civilized and commercial nations with each other, that no one can for any length of time afford to have its money remain at a heavy discount with money common to the others.

In conclusion, "Jonathan Oldbuck" says: "When, therefore, the importing merchant shall decrease his purchases of bills of exchange, by ceasing to import, and exchange shall exceed the demand, then it will drop down to par; then the balance of trade will turn in our favor and bring back gold; then the current of our mines will meet the return current from Europe, and our sub-treasury and banks will be surfeited with it."

Just so, and the importing merchant will cease to import only after the redundancy of the currency is pruned away; and in this nutshell of contraction of the currency lies the whole problem of financial safety. D. P. B.

Our Public Schools.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial columns this morning appeared an article against the proposed changes in our school laws. It was stated that the grounds upon which the proposed action rests must be one of the following:

First—That the provisions of the present law, which have been in force, substantially, during a period of thirteen years, have proved inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects for which they were designed, viz.: The education and instruction of the youth of the City; or,

Second—That the people of the City of New-York, in whom has been vested the election of officers to administer the system, have failed to secure the services of those best qualified by education, intelligence, honesty and capacity to discharge those high duties; or,

Third—That the powers and duties conferred upon and required of such officers have been perverted to political and personal or pecuniary interests.

In answer to proposition first, it may be stated that the number of children excluded from our common schools for want of accommodation, is from thirty to fifty thousand. The want of sufficient accommodation in some localities is too generally known and felt to be denied.

Many of our present school buildings furnish but indifferent accommodation. Cracked walls and leaky roofs are also to be seen in new structures upon which large sums of money have been lavished; and the number of school buildings that may be said to be complete—that is well built, well heated and well ventilated—is the exception rather than the rule.

The imperfect heating and ventilation of many of our school buildings is a subject of frequent comment in the Board of Education, and has not escaped the attention of the Board of Health.

When visitors come to the City they are placed in charge of a Select Committee and taken to a few *crack schools*, and the expressions elicited after such partial examination, under the stimulus of roast beef and champagne, are paraded as "the highest encomiums from thousands of visitors both at home and from every State of the Union, and nearly every country in Europe."

Proposition second may be answered by showing the business occupations of the 152 men who are at present school officers:

Liquor-dealers, including hotel-keepers and grocers	30
Men whose business is not to be ascertained from the Directory	16
Office-holders under the City Government	10
Clerks of all sorts	11
Lawyers	14
All other occupations	71
Total	152

As to the honesty of these men, let me refer to the article headed "School Reform," in the New-York *Tribune* of this morning, relating to the manner in which repairs and alterations in the Nineteenth Ward were conducted.

In answer to proposition third, it should be sufficient to state that scarcely a year elapses but some school official is expelled from office, or compelled to resign for disgraceful conduct, official or otherwise. The exposure of the abominable corruption of some of these officers is too recent to need repetition.

But we do not think that the propositions above quoted cover the whole ground. Suppose it can be shown that, although the laws are adequate, the officers honest, intelligent and capable, and free from the bias of personal, political and pecuniary interest, yet that the *system* itself is unnecessarily complicated, and that the work which is now done by so many could be as effectually discharged by a much smaller number of officers, would not that be a sufficient reason for a good economist to urge a change in the school law?

Again, throwing out of the reckoning the large sums spent for the reasonable and incidental expenses of so many officers, and the valuable time lost to clerks and applicants in dancing attendance upon them, suppose it can be shown that the duties of a school officer, properly performed, under the present system, are such that no one engaged in active business life, with the care of a family, can fully discharge them, and that the loss resulting from such partial attention is very great, and may be easily traced in any department of our school system, would not that be a reason for urging such a change in the laws as would secure to our schools not only the qualities indicated in your propositions, but also the undivided attention of those who possess them? C.

George Peabody.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

How few know the real amount of good Mr. GEORGE PEABODY is now doing. Apart from the millions of dollars he has distributed in such a systematic way to the poor of Europe and this country, his whole time is occupied in devising the best way for the benevolent to "do the most good to the largest number of persons."

His very original mind, prompted by his generous heart, is ever alive, ever thinking upon this subject. For several days past he has been visiting, talking with and exhorting several of our largest capitalists to move in this great work of reform. Mr. PEABODY says the amount of suffering in great cities, by systematic giving, can be greatly ameliorated, and thousands of lives saved annually by a much smaller sum of money than people generally suppose.

The writer of this knows how his great and good heart and soul are in this great work, the cause of the poor everywhere; he should be assisted by the Press throughout the country—that great agency in stirring up men's hearts to act in unison to assist those in need. How much longer is this great subject to be neglected. H.

A Name Used Without Authority.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would be obliged if you would state in your paper that the use of my name as an indorsement of a gift enterprize advertised by KENNEDY & Co., of No. 629 Broadway, is entirely unauthorized by me.

Respectfully, H. E. DAVIES, Jr.,
Late Major-General Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

Fire in the King Woolen Mill at Sprague—Damage $25,000 to $30,000.

From the Hartford Times, Jan. 29.

At 5:45 o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, the King Woolen Factory, in Eagleville, Sprague, was found to be on fire in the second story. The night watchman had passed through the rooms but a short time before and found no appearance of danger. At 5:45, SHERMAN B. ROWELL, an employe of AMOS KING, the agent, discovered the fire, and hurrying up stairs, opened the door of the card-room to find the entire floor in flames. Turning on the steam at once deadened the flames. An alarm was given, the workmen organized, and every floor of the building was at once flooded from the hydrants; and three streams thrown into the blazing-room, so that after a brief spurt into one section of the spinning-room above, the flames were cornered in the room where they started, and subdued before they had made the havoc at first feared.

The Norwich *Advertiser* says the loss will be $30,000; the *Bulletin* puts it at $25,000. In the card-room, five sets of cards, which cost $3,500 a set, were ruined, and all the wool in stock (some 4,000 pounds) burned with the belting, the babbits melted and shaft warped. In the spinning-room, in the third story, one jack was burned and five others much damaged. The first, second and third stories were, however, drenched with water, and the machinery injured far more than by fire.

The loss, $25,000 to $30,000, is fully covered by insurance in the Ætna, of Hartford; Home, of New-Haven; Thames, of Norwich; State Mutual, Firemen's Mutual, Rhode Island, Merchants', Narragansett, all of Providence; Baltic, Harmony, American Exchange, Williams', Lorillard, Metropolitan, Relief, Resolute, Home, Niagara, North American, Fulton, Commerce, Humboldt, Excelsior, all of New-York City, and Manufacturers' Mutual of Boston.

The mill is owned by the King (late Home) Woolen Company, the stockholders in which are AMOS KING, of Eagleville, Ex-Gov. WM. A., and I. M. BUCKINGHAM, JAMES S. CAREW and EDWARD CHAPPELL. The mill is a large stone structure, on a small stream which empties into the Shetucket at Occum. Cassimeres are its principal manufacture.

The Recent Forgeries in Philadelphia—An Organized System of Forging Bank Checks.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Jan. 30.

Within the past two weeks some of our leading banks and business men have been victimized by the adroit operations of counterfeiters, who have ably organized together for the successful furtherance of their nefarious operations. They have thus succeeded in perpetrating a large number of forgeries upon the banks of our city, over $5,000 of forged checks having been lately presented to be cashed. In some of these cases, owing to the admirable execution of the signatures, the parties were successful.

Only yesterday several forged $1,000 checks were offered at different banks. In one instance a check for a considerable amount was paid, the counterfeited signature being so perfect as to deceive the closest scrutiny of the experienced teller.

One artifice resorted to by these forgers is to sell small quantities of gold to prominent brokers for the sole purpose of obtaining the signatures of their individual checks, whereupon those signatures are accurately forged to larger amounts. Through the skill exhibited in producing exact *fac-similes* their labors have been well rewarded.

In this manner a check was forged upon Mr. J. G. BOYD, a well-known broker on Third-street, for the sum of $1,950. The name was so perfectly written that it seemed impossible for the most experienced eye to discriminate between it and the genuine signature.

Another check was forged upon Mr. H. FLANNER for the sum of $995. In this case the most trivial cause alone prevented the teller of the Bank where it was presented in cashing it. Not the slightest exception was or could be taken to the signature, but the clerk hesitated about paying it, not liking the stamp, which he thought had a dim look. He said he would rather send it around, and the man who offered it replied, "You may send it around now and I will wait; it makes no difference." The clerk did send it around, and to his astonishment it was returned as a forgery, and the cool-nerved presenter of it was found to have disappeared in the meantime.

There are at this time a large number of noted forgers in this city who are pursuing their business in a most systematic manner. Many of these who have been heretofore arrested and convicted of forgery, have either lately served out their terms, been pardoned, or set loose in one way or the other, and are now pursuing their own designs of plundering the community upon whom they are let loose. By special request we withhold the names of our banks who have been drawn upon by these operators. Other facts have come to our knowledge which are withheld, as it is not deemed advisable to enter into any minutiæ of detail at present.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

A Broker's Messenger Absconds with $40,000 Worth of Gold Checks—Extraordinary Pursuit by the Detectives—The Defaulter Makes His Own Terms and Surrenders $35,000.

On the 30th of last October Messrs. C. C. PARKS & Co., brokers and bankers, of No. 34 New-street, were robbed of $40,000 in gold checks by their messenger, GEORGE CALVERT, who had been entrusted with the same for bank deposit. The messenger cashed three $1,000 checks at the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall-street, and then absconded with the entire amount of gold and checks. Information of the robbery, or embezzlement, was at once lodged by the firm with Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, who instructed Capt. YOUNG and Detectives McDOUGALL and GILMER to work up the case. When these officers came to sift the matter thoroughly, they were surprised to find that the firm knew nothing whatever of the antecedents of their messenger—not even his residence. Finding that they had no clue to act upon, the detectives were compelled to have recourse to their own resources, and they then commenced a series of operations which have at length resulted in success.

Having ascertained that CALVERT had been in the habit of visiting a youthful member of the *demi-monde* in Mercer-street, named EMMA DUMAR, search was made for her, resulting in the discovery that EMMA had disappeared from her lodgings within an hour after the messenger had absconded. The natural inference being that both had gone together, the pursuit was continued. With this end in view the officers found out the lover of EMMA, named GEORGE RICARD, a Canadian, whom they followed constantly for over six weeks; but RICARD did not leave the City during all that time, so their efforts in that direction did not produce any results. Information was then received that CALVERT and EMMA were in the City of Troy; but on the arrival of a detective there he found that the birds had flown. The chase was then somewhat slackened, as the fugitives had concealed themselves so effectually that no trace could be found of them.

During the month of December last information was received by Capt. YOUNG that EMMA DUMAR had been seen in the City of Montreal, C. E., and steps were accordingly taken. The detectives caused a letter to be sent to EMMA by a former friend, addressed to Montreal, and an answer was duly received thereto; but the letter was undated and post-marked at a small village in the interior of Vermont. Although this letter did not give any direct information regarding the fugitives, yet the police saw they were on the right track, and active operations were at once recommenced. In due time EMMA received a second letter, in which the writer stated that a former lover of hers had left a valuable parcel at her lodgings, and instructions were requested regarding their disposal, as well as the furniture and personal effects of the absent EMMA. The bait took, and the detectives were rewarded by the receipt of a brief telegram from the girl, in which she stated that a messenger would appear in a day or two to claim and receive the property.

On Thursday last the French Canadian, RICARD, appeared at EMMA's lodgings, and he was at once arrested and conveyed to Police Headquarters. RICARD denied all knowledge of CALVERT, and refused any information. When searched an insurance policy on a set of furniture in a house situate in Cathcart-street, Montreal, was discovered, as was also a bill of exchange. The insurance policy, however, gave the officers the necessary clue to the residence of the fugitives, as it was deemed conclusive that CALVERT was still with EMMA. Finding that the officers could do without his assistance, RICARD expressed a willingness to do anything in his power to enable him to regain his liberty. With this intent he wrote a letter to EMMA, in which he implored her to do all she could in assisting the detectives, and so allow him to leave the cell, as he was in ill health, and unable to bear confinement. This was on Friday, the 25th inst.

That morning a telegram was forwarded to EMMA, purporting to be from RICARD, in which she was informed that RICARD would leave New-York for Montreal by the 12:15 train that day, and would arrive at the latter city early on Saturday forenoon. This telegram was sent for the double purpose of deceiving the fugitives and making them believe that RICARD had eluded the Police, and also to induce EMMA and CALVERT to come down to the depot. When the designated train left New-York it carried Detective GILMER and Mr. C. J. OSBORN, one of the firm robbed by the messenger. They reached Montreal in safety at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and on emerging from the cars at the depot almost the first persons they met were CALVERT and EMMA. Neither of the fugitives recognized either the officer or his companion, and they were permitted to search the train for their missing friend unmolested.

Mr. OSBORN and the detective proceeded to the office of Chief PENTON, of the Montreal Police force, who promised all the assistance in his power. Judge COURSOL was next waited upon, and he immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of the messenger and his paramour. On proceeding to the house designated in the insurance policy, the officers found Miss EMMA busily engaged in taking music lessons, and she was almost as much astonished as the teacher at the sudden advent of the Police. CALVERT was not at home, so the detectives—GILMER, of the New-York, and CULLEN of the Montreal force—proceeded to search the premises thoroughly, but they failed to find any of the missing property, and only ascertained that the entire house had been handsomely fitted up with a portion of the proceeds of the robbery. About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon CALVERT returned home in a dashing sleigh, and he was considerably surprised at finding the house full of unwelcome visitors. He was at first disposed to carry matters with a high hand, and demanded by what right an entrance to his house had been made. He was answered by being placed under arrest. On being searched, $300 in gold coin was found on his person, but no sign of the checks could be discovered. CALVERT was then hurried off to the Chief's office, while Detectives GILMER and CULLEN remained with EMMA. RICARD's letter was then handed to her, and she seemed much affected at the predicament of her lover, and was induced by the detectives to give them a clue. After considerable pressing, EMMA stated that if CALVERT had any of the checks left, they must be concealed in his trunks, and on their being examined the officers were rewarded by recovering five $1,000 and five $5,000 gold checks and a bill of exchange for $5,000 more, making the total amount recovered $35,000.

A consultation was then held, when it was ascertained that the only way to recover the stolen checks was by a civil suit, as the crime committed by CALVERT was technically an embezzlement. And as that class is not reached by the Extradition Treaty, this process would naturally be attended by considerable delay and expense, and, perhaps defeat, it was deemed best to make a treaty with the defaulting messenger. CALVERT at first declined to give up any of the property found in his possession, but finally proposed to surrender the checks and bill of exchange ($35,000,) on condition that the firm, through their representative, agreed to give him $400 in gold coin, and absolute possession of the furniture found at his residence. Hard and impudent as the terms were they were finally acceded to, when the affair came to an end, and the defrauded firm have had to put up with a clear loss of $5,000, with no immediate hope of punishing the offender. Since the return of Detective GILMORE and Mr. OSBORN to this City, the prisoner RICARD has been released from custody, as there was no direct evidence against him.

CALVERT is a native of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, and 28 years of age.

Fire in Broadway—Aggregate Loss About $38,000—Three Men Compelled to Escape by the Third Floor Window—Two of them Under Arrest on Suspicion of Arson.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening flames were discovered on the third floor of No. 536 Broadway, and almost immediately after three men were noticed escaping from the front windows into the street, which feat they successfully accomplished by clinging to the shutters and awning frames. The firemen were soon on the ground, and succeeded, after two hours' constant labor, in extinguishing the flames, but not until they had caused considerable damage to the third and fourth floors. The intense cold added much to the difficulties usually encountered by the firemen, and the entire front of the building is now covered by a fantastic formation of icicles.

The first floor and basement of No. 560 are occupied by BRUNDAGE & THOMAS as a Restaurant, who sustain a loss of $5,000 by water, their newly decorated premises being completely flooded and the basement filled with water. They are insured in the Baltic, Home, Kings County, St. Mark's, and Firemen's Fund Insurance Companies for $2,500 each.

The second and fourth floors are occupied by LEOPOLD LUISHEIMER, dealer in caps and gentlemen's furs. His stock is damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire and water, being covered by an insurance of $30,000 in the following Companies: Liverpool and London, $5,000; Etna, $10,000; Home, $5,000; Norwich, $5,000; Albany City and Pacific, $2,500 each.

The third floor is occupied by LEOPOLD WAGNER, manufacturer and importer of furs, who sustains a loss of $20,000 in stock and fixtures, insured for $35,500 in the following Companies: Harmony, $3,000; Citizen's, $3,000; Home, $4,000; Fulton, $3,000; Bowery, $3,000; Liverpool and London, $4,000; Germania, $2,000; Atlantic, $3,000; Yonkers, of New-York, $4,500; North American, $3,000 and Commercial, $3,000.

The building is leased by a Mr. STONEY, and is damaged to the extent of $2,500; insured.

The names of the men escaping from the third-story are HERMAN SCHLENBOR, book-keeper; JULIUS BERGER and AUGUST SCHNEIDER, all employes of Mr. WAGNER. The two first-named are under arrest at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, on suspicion of arson, the theory being that the flames spread so rapidly after ignition that these men were obliged to make their escape as described.

The Lord Bond Robbery—Arrival of Rand in this City.

As previously announced in our telegraphic columns, "Jack Rand" was arrested on Tuesday by Detective ELDER, at the Delavan House, in Albany, on a charge of being the principal of the gang who robbed Mr. LORD of $1,800,000 worth of bonds in March, 1866, and he arrived in this City yesterday morning, having the accused in custody. RAND was temporarily committed to a cell in the Sixth Ward Station-house, as he will not be arraigned before a Police Magistrate, having already been indicted by the Grand Jury of this County for complicity in the Lord bond robbery, and is now arrested on a bench warrant, and will be locked up in the Tombs to await his trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JOHN RAND, *alias* Jack Rand, *alias* Waldron, *alias* Stewart, is rated by the Police as the most accomplished bank thief and robber on this continent; he having been known to them as a daring and expert thief for over forty years. During that period he has served several terms in various State Prisons; the last time he was committed for five years to the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., for having robbed one of the banks in that State. After serving out the greater part of his sentence, RAND was pardoned by the Governor, as it was believed that his eyesight was affected by the rigor of his confinement. He is a man about 60 years of age, six feet two inches in height, and muscular in appearance. He will be brought up for trial at an early day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW DODGE.—AUGUST KLEIN, a German, about twenty-eight years of age, entered the jewelry-store of WILLIAM FREITZE, No. 105 Hudson-street, yesterday afternoon, having in his hand a box similar to those used by jewelers for their wares. He requested permission to examine a lady's gold enameled watch and chain, valued at $150, which were duly shown. KLEIN concluded not to purchase just then, and handed the proprietor what purported to be a box containing his own property, but which was found to contain a quantity of worthless galvanized ware. Mr. FREITZE gave chase to the bold operator, and succeeded in effecting his arrest and recovering the watch and chain. KLEIN was subsequently taken to Police headquarters and photographed for future reference. He will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN to-day.

DONATION.—A very pleasant donation visit was paid last evening to Rev. GARRITT HAULENBEEK, of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, at his residence, No. 214 Henry-street, by a large number of friends, who, before taking their leave, presented the reverend gentleman with a substantial evidence of their esteem for him, in the shape of a well-filled purse of greenbacks. Several eminent clergymen were present, who were represented in appropriate speeches by Revs. CHAS. E. HARRIS, of the Alanson M. E. Church, and S. J. C. Corneille, Pastor of All Saints Episcopalian Church.

SALE OF NEW-YORK AND BRISTOL STEAMBOATS.—It is reported that the Merchants' Steamship Company have sold the new steamers *Bristol* and *Providence*, built for the Bristol and New-York Line, for $350,000 over and above all incumbrances. With the amount required to complete the boats, the total cost to the new purchasers will be $1,100,000, being $832,000 less than the actual cost of the vessels. It is not yet known where the boats are to run. The *Plymouth Rock* and the *Warrior* are to be sold on the 12th of February next, when the affairs of the Merchants' Company will be closed.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters will hold its first annual meeting in the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, No. 156 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 20th of February, at 10 o'clock. The circular just issued by the Secretary, FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., sets forth that the deliberations of this assemblage promise to be important and instructive, and their practical results will doubtless be influential in insuring the stability of the system so auspiciously inaugurated by the National Board.

CHURCH CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A complimentary concert will be given this evening, in the Baptist Church corner of Madison and Governeur streets, to Mrs. WILLETT and Miss WESTCOTT, members of the choir, on which occasion a very pleasing programme will be offered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—The losses by the South Sixth-street, E. D., fire on Tuesday night, amounted to over 8,000, the only insurance being $1,000 on the building. The sufferers are, the Graydon estate, $3,000; BAXTER & NORTON, $500; C. H. SMITH, $3,800; Messrs. DAVISON, AINSLIE and ANNER, cartmen, $1,000....A fire broke out about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the basement of HENRY RANKIN's grocery store, corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets, E. D., but was extinguished before it gained any considerable headway. Loss $300; insured.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—MARIA BLAKE, hailing from Spring-street, New-York, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice DAILEY, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of picking the pockets of a lady at the Houston-street ferry on Monday evening. Miss BLAKE, who is about 27 years of age, is said to be a professional pickpocket.

"THE AGE AND THE MAN FOR IT."—Rev. Dr. WILLITS last evening delivered the last lecture of the first series of lectures, at the Lee-avenue R. D. Church, taking the above theme. The lecture was well received by a very large audience, and the singing of Misses BRONSON and RICE, and Mrs. A. ROGERS, was rapturously applauded.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE "WET BASIN" SCHEME.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, Alderman EARLE offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the acts before the State Legislature known as the "Wet Basin" and "Morris Canal" Bills. That these bills are of vital importance to the interests of the city, and that the granting of lands under water, as asked for, to either party, would close up the streets and take away the water-front of the city; that a committee be appointed, consisting of the President of the Board and one Alderman from each Ward, to confer with the Legislature on the occasion of their visit to Jersey City, and request that said lands be not granted to either party; that if the Legislature have the power to grant lands under water, then those in question be granted to the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City. Also, that the Council Chamber be placed at the disposal of the Legislature during their stay in the city. The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and Aldermen Earle, Gafney, Davis, O'Neil and Sheeran were appointed to act with the President as such Committee.

DARING THEFT.—About 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a lady in the family of Mr. SAMUEL E. FARMAN, No. 33 Bank-street, Newark, discovered a thief upon the stairs leading down to the main hall, who, on being questioned as to his business in the house, directed a blow at her with his fist, and then ran out of the front door, and succeeded in making his escape. Upon examination, it was found that the fellow had ransacked some of the upper rooms, and had carried off several valuable

ACCIDENT FROM A FALL.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Mr. MARTIN DALL, of the firm of FINTON & DALL, manufacturers of planished ware, in the rear of No. 333 Broad-street, Newark, while leaning over the railing of a platform at the top of an outside stairway, lost his balance and fell upon the ice below, a distance of twenty feet, injuring his head badly and breaking his thigh bone.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.—By virtue of a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, Mayor CLEVELAND has issued a call for a public meeting of the citizens to be held at the City Hall on Friday evening, 1st inst., for the purpose of considering the amendments to the City Charter, and other acts affecting Jersey City, now pending before the Legislature.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A laboring man named JAMES ROURKE, residing in Bergen, was taken suddenly ill about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, and expired in a few minutes. Coroner WARREN held an inquest last evening, and the Jury were of opinion that death was caused from heart disease. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, and leaves a wife in the Old Country.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening Mr. CHAS. S. KRUGLER, President of the Firemen's Fund Association, of Jersey City, while walking up Jersey-avenue, slipped down on the ice and sustained a fracture of the right leg near the ankle.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR held firmly at previous prices, but the demand has been quite light. Superfine, $9 25@$10 50; Trade brands $11@$12 50, and Fancy $13@$14 50. WHEAT dull, but prices are unchanged; $2 35@$2 37 for No. 1 Spring, and $2 80@$2 85 for Winter. CORN unchanged and firm; ear, 55c.@56c.; shelled, 62c.@63c. OATS dull at 51c.@52c. for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 18@$1 20. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged; Middling, 31c.@31½c. WHISKY dull at $2 25 in bond. HOGS unchanged, not much demand; sales of medium and heavy at $7 40@$7 75; receipts, 1,400. The price current gives the total receipts for the season 436,338 against 354,000 last season. It also gives the returns from a large number of packing places showing the number packed and to be packed this season, 1,992,214 head, against 1,244,603; the total number packed at the same places last season, showing an increase so far as heard from of 747,411 Hogs. There is a general increase in the weight, from 9 lbs. to 66 lbs. ℔ Hog. The whole number packed in the West last season was 1,700,000 head. The PROVISION market is quiet, but holders are firm, and the demand is quite light. Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard was in demand at 12c., but was held at 12¼c.@12½c. Bulk Meats and Bacon nominally unchanged. Green Meats, 6¼c.@10¼c. Eggs are held at 38c.@40c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged. Gold was bought in the morning at 135, but closed at 134.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Tobacco in fair demand 3¼c.@4¼c. for Lugs 4¾c.@7c. for common leaf; 10c. for factory dried; 4¼c.@6¼c. for medium dark fillers; 8c.@¼c8. for black wrappers; 20c.@25c. for good and fine leaf. COTTON quiet at 29c.@30c. for low Middling. HEMP in a small way sells at $3@$3 10; single hackled offered freely at $1 25. WHEAT and FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN 77¼c.@82c. OATS firmer 66c.@68c. PROVISIONS quiet, $19 50 for Country Mess Pork and $20 for City. BACON—Shoulders 11c; Clear Sides at 13c. LARD dull, little doing; prime tierces at 11¼c; country keg at 12¼c. HOGS dull, business small; small lots sold to-day at 5¾c.@6¼c.; number packed to date 165,000. WHISKY dull with small sales on private terms, which was understood to be $2 07 @$2 07½.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR dull and easy. WHEAT dull and lower; $2 13 for No. 1, and $1 80@$1 80½ for No. 2. CORN dull at 74c.@74¼c. OATS active at 39¼c.@40c. MESS PORK in good demand to fill maturing contracts; sales 1,200 bbls. at $18 50@$18 62. LARD firm but quiet at 11c.@11¼c.; holders generally ask 12c. BULK MEATS in fair request; Sides, 8¼c. LOOSE ENGLISH MEATS steady; Cumberlands, 8¼c., packed. LIVE HOGS—Prime, $5 95@$6 50. DRESSED HOGS—Offerings light, closing at $7 20@$7 40. RECEIPTS—5,900 bbls. Flour, 9,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,900 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 31c.@31½c.; Middling, 32c.@32¼c.; sales 6,000 bales; receipts 5,889 bales; exports 244 bales. SUGAR in fair demand; sales at 13c. MOLASSES—Sales of fair at 74c.@75c.; prime to choice, 76c.@81c. FLOUR—Stock light; sales of Superfine at $12, and Extra at $12 50 @$16. CORN easy; sales at $1 12½@$1 25. OATS higher; stock light; sales at 96c. HAY firm; sales at $33@$35. PORK dull and lower; sales at $23. BACON—Market bare; sales of Shoulders at 12¼c., and Clear Sides at 18c. WHISKY and TOBACCO unaltered. Gold 134¼. Bank Sterling 45¼. New-York Exchange ¼ discount. FREIGHTS unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady; sales 150 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50, and 100 bbls. double extra Western at $14 50. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and no sales; Corn nominal at 88c.@90c. for new, and 98c.@$1 for old; Oats quiet and nominal at 52c.@55c., as to quality; Barley nominal at $1 02@$1 05 for four-rowed Canada; Rye nominal at $1. PROVISIONS—Demand moderate. MESS PORK—Sales of heavy at $20 50@$21. HAMS quiet; sales at 14¼c. LARD quiet; sales at 13c. WHISKY—Market firm; sales at $2 39.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON firm, with sales of Midland Uplands at 34c. COFFEE steady and prices unchanged. FLOUR dull and prices drooping; no sales. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN firmer, demand active; good to prime, $1 03@$1 05; mixed, 92c.@$1; damp Yellow, 93c.@95c.; good to prime, 96c.@98c. OATS—Large sales at 55c.@56c. RYE—Sales prime Pennsylvania $1 25. PROVISIONS firm. BACON scarce for immediate delivery; prices unchanged. Western MESS PORK, $22. LARD, in bbls., 12¼c.@12½c. WHISKY dull and nominal.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The railroads are blocked up and the market in consequence is dull. FLOUR unchanged; sales, 200 bbls. at $11 75@$12 20 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50@$13 75 for red Winter, $14 75 for white, $15 50@$15 75 for double extra. Rye Flour unchanged; sales at $7; Buckwheat Flour, sales at $8. CORN dull; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 12. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$20; SHIP-STUFF, $23@$27; Middling, $33@$35 ℔ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Trade is generally dull. The market for DRY GOODS is especially so. FLOUR is dull, and prices are generally without change. The WHEAT market is quiet; Red is scarce; sales have been made at $3 20 @$3 25. CORN is dull; New Yellow is salable at 98c. @$1. OATS are steady at 57c.@58c. SUGAR is firm; sales of 220 hhds. at 10¼c.@11¼c. PETROLEUM is dull; Refined, in bond, 27¼c. ℔ gallon. WHISKY is dull.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT dull and unsettled; $2 11 for No. 1 and $1 87@$1 88 for No. 2. OATS dull; 44c. for No. 2. RYE lower; 90c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7@$7 25. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat, 900 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

TOBACCO—Sales, 63 hhds. at $2 60@$25. FLOUR—Superior, $10 25. WHEAT—Prime Winter, $2 88; Spring, $2 65. CORN—Shelled in bulk, 70c., sacks included, 88c.@99c.; Ear Corn, 65c. OATS in bulk, 65c. SHOULDERS, 8¼c. bulk. CLEAR SIDES, 11¼c., all packed. WHISKY—Raw, $2 28@$2 29.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON firm; Middling 32½c.@33c.; sales, 500 bales.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON advancing; Low Middling, 22½c., specie.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON unchanged; sellers will not concede to buyers' ideas.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON easier; sales 234 bales; Middlings, 30¼c.; Good Middlings, 32c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—Sales, 1,700 bales; market closed quiet; Middling, 31¼c.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG MEN should read the *Phrenological Journal*, for its instructions in choosing pursuits; young ladies, to enable them to judge character; parents, to govern their children. It will be found most profitable reading to all. Only $2 a year. Order it by post. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. The Burglar-Alarm is applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Applicants for book-keeping, penmanship, &c., at half price for the ensuing term, at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will be received until 9 o'clock this evening. Regular charges resumed Feb. 1.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 30—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool*—Silas Johnston, Newberg, S. C.; Geo. H. Harris, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. James Waldron, St. Louis; W. W. Miner, London; Mr. Stewart, Belfast, and about 60 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises.. 3 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 39 | Gov. Island. 5 28 | Hell Gate..... 4 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, Livingston, Fox & Co.; San Francisco, Behm, San Juan, North American Steamship Co.; Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flambeau, Everson, Norfolk, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Victory, Briggs, Liverpool, David Ogden.

Barks Suomi, (Russ.) Nordberg, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Reindeer, Willington, Barbadoes, Brett, Son & Co.; King Bird, (Br.,) Dexter, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; R. C. Litchfield, Crockett, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond.

Schooners Laura S. Watson, Douty, Bucksville, S. C., Thayer & Sargent; St. Croix, McGregor, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; L. A. Baylis, Baylis, St. Mark's, Fla., D. Hurlbut & Co.; Royal Scranton, Lowden, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, of and from Liverpool Dec. 21, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, and has been within 100 miles of New-York for the last 10 days.

Schr. Albert Treat, Keene, Ragged Island 20 ds., with salt to T. A. R. Webster & Co. Has had very heavy head winds the greater part of the passage, and experienced severe cold weather, most of the crew being badly frost-bitten. Jan. 23, 50 miles S. of Hatteras, fell in with schr. Jamestown, from Norfolk for New-York, 24 ds. out, short of provisions, but being short ourselves, could not supply her. Off Hatteras, was in co. with brig, supposed the Eunice, from Nassau for New-York. 28th inst., the mate and crew of the A. Treat mutinied, and threatened to kill the Captain, but shortly after they were compelled to go to their work. They will be handed over to the police upon the arrival of the vessel at this port.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 15 ds., with fruit, &c., to Dollner & Potter. Has had heavy weather the most of the passage.

Schr. Marine, Forlaw, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with mdse. to E. S. Powell.

WIND—Very light from N., and the rivers filled with small ice.

Sailed.

Steamships Aleppo, for Liverpool; San Francisco, for Greytown, Nic. Brig Anna M. Knight, for Matanzas. Schr. Queen of Clippers, for Ponce, P. R., and others.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Arr. steamer Quaker City, New-York. Sld. bark Regina, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.—Arr. Norwegian brig Favorite, from Rio Janeiro Nov. 21, for Baltimore. She experienced heavy weather. She sailed in co. with the bark Bremerin, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Arr. steamer San Jacinto, from New-York; schrs. Silver Bell, from Cardenas; M. B. Bramhall, from New-York; Harry Langsdale, from New-York. Cld. ship Ne Plus Ultra, for Liverpool; schr. Mary W. Hopper, for Matanzas; steamer Vigo, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 30.—Steamer Juno reached the wharf to-day.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The harbor continues open. The steamer Gen. Custer, from New-York, arrived to-day, as did also some half dozen steamships, having a fleet of oyster boats in tow. The Br. steamer Mexican, for Liverpool, which was aground, got off early this morning and proceeded on her voyage. Several sailing vessels took their departure in tow of tugs.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.—The steamer Charles W. Lord, from Galveston, via Key West Jan. 20, arrived to-night, short of coal. She experienced heavy weather. Arr. ship Nellie Mitchell, with guano, from Swan Island. Sld. steamer Falcon, for Charleston from Baltimore.

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VOL. XXIII. NO. 593.
Ready at all news stands on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Travelers Lost in the Snow." Engraved by W. J. Linton.
"The Pictorial Spirit of the European Press." Eight illustrations.
"Presentation to Edwin Booth of a Gold Medal."
"Portrait of W. J. Linton, the distinguished Wood-engraver."
"Loading of the Ship *Mercury* for the Paris Exhibition."
"The Ice Bridge Over the East River."
"Fancy Skating on Union Pond."
"The Party Season, Invited and Uninvited."
"Queen Elizabeth's Oak, at Hatfield."
"Home Incidents." Twelve illustrations.
"The Mexican Cactus."

READING MATTER.
Editorials—Town and Art Gossip—Epitome of the Week—"The Haunted House in the Mountains"—"Domestic Tyranny," with four illustrations—"My Stepmother," Chap. III.—"Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture," with an illustration—Extracts from Venillot's *Orders of Paris*—"The Mysterious Lady"—Poems, Items, &c., &c.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 149, Jan. 30, 1867.
73, 22, 32, 21, 52, 59, 23, 20, 51, 49, 12, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 150, Jan. 30, 1867.
64, 6, 3, 11, 12, 73, 54, 49, 63, 39, 42, 45, 29, 10.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 73, Jan. 30, 1867.
50, 68, 35, 58, 13, 47, 15, 71, 66, 5, 13, 19, 67, 65.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 74, Jan. 30, 1867.
47, 16, 20, 32, 8, 48, 23, 57, 70, 69, 21, 64, 24, 65.
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